VOL. CI.—No. 103

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1909

THIRTY-TWO PAGES



No printed phrases we can place before you will adequately describe the special advantages gained by consulting our Optician. On the other hand, when your glasses are made here your own perception says you are getting optical service that is "different."

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Whether it is a "flask" for your shooting expedition, or wines, ales, or liquors for yourself and guests at your home, you'll find what you desire at Ross. A few from out many: PERRIER, the finest Mineral Water, per dozen PENFOLD'S DOCTORS' PORT, per bottle\$1.25 RANIER BEER, quarts, per dozen\$2.00 BLUE FUNNEL SCOTCH, per bottle 3-STAR GLENLIVET SCOTCH, per bottle 85c Imperial quart bottle MAPLE LEAF RYE, Imperial quart \$1.00

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"A good deal depends on the formation of early habits." remarked a Victorian the other day to a friend from Vancouver. "I know it," was the rejoinder. "When I was a baby my mother hired a woman to wheel me about, and I've been pushed for money ever since!'

It is better to be pushed for money than to be pushed for health. But it is never too late to mend. If you have not already got the much to be commended habit of drinking "White Rock" better telephone your dealer to send a case at once to your house.

There is no more simple method of retaining or promoting health than the drinking daily of several glasses of this absolutely pure, germ-proof, impurity-free mineral water.

Let it be found daily upon your table. It will do much to make you and yours partners with good health for life.

This "best cold bottle of the day" is a sparkling, clear and palatable necessity in every Victorian home, While it is a trifle more expensive than inferior mineral waters. it is well worth the slight difference in price.

Insist on being supplied with the genuine "White Rock Lithia" at your hotel, bar, club or restaurant.

W. T. JEROME

Will Not Be Independent Candidate for His Present office

POLITICAL INTRIGUE IN NEW YORK STATE

Tammany Hall and Up-State Republicans in Disreputable Deal

NEW YIRK, Oct. 9 .- As had been predicted for several days, William Travers Jerome issued a statement through his campaign manager tonight formally withdrawing from the contest for re-election as district at-torney as an independent. His statement says: "After a careful reflec-tion it seems to me I ought no longer to continue as a candidate for elec-tion to the office of district attorney to continue as a candidate for election to the office of district attorney of New York county, and I have today filed my declination of nomination as a candidate for that office."

The charges of an alliance between Tammany Hall and up-state members of the Republican organizations recently made by Herbert Parsons, chairman of the Republican county committee, were corroborated and expanded tonight by Wm. H. Wadhams, who under appointment by Governor Hughes is investigating charges against Wm. Leary, state superintendent of elections. Mr. Parsons has insisted in the face of repeated denials that Republican votes at Albany were traded to help Tammany defeat suffrage reforms in New York city in exchange for Tammany votes at Washington to support Speaker Cannon in his contest with the house insurgents over the rules.

Mr. Wadhams said tonight: "Mr. Parsons has told you something of the shameful deal, but not all about it. I have known that an agreement was reached whereby up-state Republicans sold their votes to Tammany support for Speaker Cannon. The deal embraced the defeat of the direct primary bill, the public strvice measures, the New York city charter and the ballot laws, all measures for the good of the people of New York."

Austria's Navy

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It is now officially announced that four battleships of the Dreadnought class are to be laid down for the Austrian navy, together with four small cruisers and a number of torpedo craft. Either two of the battleships will have to be built in foreight or they will have to be built in foreight or they will have to be built in foreight or they will have to be built in foreight or they will have to be built in foreight or they will have to be built in foreight or they will have to be built in foreight or they will have to be built in foreight or they will have to be built in foreight or they will have to be delayed, or they will have to be built in foreight or they will have to be delayed, or they will have the belief to the fartenon flaghts to the forenon, Mr. Wright made two ascented to take these ships into a will be delayed, or they will have the will be the will be will be delayed, or they will have the belief to the fartenon flights. Lient. Lahm for the first time assisted in which he ascended, a third lever having been installed for the be

Modernist Priest in Politics
VENICE, Oct. 9.—Don Romolo Murri,
the modernist priest who was elected to
the chamber of deputies at the last general election, and who sits among the
members of the Extreme Left has issued
an address to his constituents in which
he advocates the revision of the Law
of Guarantees, and urges that the Pope
should be deprived of his guard and that
the art treasures of the vatican should
be placed under the control of the Italian government. Don Romolo Murri
also advised the prime minister to adopt
a radical programme, and severely crit-

Berlin Burglars.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Detectives and police looked on helplessly for five hours carly one morning this week while two burglars robbed a safe in the offices of a well-known firm of builders in the Freiderichstrasse. As, however, they were about to leave the premises, with \$350, in banknotes and coin, the burglars found themselves surrounded and trapped. The lift boy employed in the building noticed suspicious shadows in the offices. He alarmed the manager and head waiter of a cafe on the floor below, who, climbing a ladder, saw two men boring holes in the door of the safe. Detectives, constables, and police dogs were summoned, but though they could see the burglars they could not eatch them red-handed, as nobody had a key to the massive doors of the offices. There was nothing to do but to wait until the burglars went away as they had come. After five hours' work, the men, their pockets filled with booty, let themselves out with a skeleton key, and found themselves in the arms of the police.

Brock and Redmond

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 9.—Phil Brock, of Cleveland, Ohlo, was awarded the decision over Young Redmond, of St. Paul, Minn., at the end of a ten round bout tonight at the Royal Athletic club.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Beacon fires burning on dune and headland along the Hudson from Governor's Island to Waterford, marked the close of the celebration of the three hundredth birthday of the valley, while General Stewart L. Woodford pronounced the benediction on the Hudson-Fulton celebration at a banquet tonight given by the citizens of Troy to Governor Hughes and those who throughout the past two weeks have been participating in the series of festivities in the cities bordering the historic river up which Henry Hudson safled three centuries ago.

The Half Moon and Clermont will leat anchor, until Monday, then they will return to New York. The Clermont will make a brief stop at Cold Spring on Tuesday, and at the end of her Journey will probably be exhibited in New York, until the committee decides what disposition will be made of both boats.

British Poor Law

British Poor Law

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Archbishop of Canterbury some time ago gave notice that he would bring forward a motion in the House of Lords on the report of the Poor Law Commission. It was expected, probably not by himself alone, that the occasion would be regarded as of considerable interest, in view not only of his own position, but the importance of the subject. When he appeared on the floor of the House of Lords the other day he was favored by the presence of eight Unionist Peers, five of whom were, in a sense, compelled to be present. Under these depressing circumstances, the Archbishop delivered a speech of 90 minutes' duration, in which he characteristically confined himself to dealing with the points on which both reports were agreed. Lord Crewe, on behalf of the government, was unable to promise any legislation at present, and Lord Lansdowne did not condescend to say a word, so that the debate utterly collapsed.

WILBUR WRIGHT

Predicts That He Will Yet Be Able to Fly Cixty Miles

an Hour

COLLEGE PARK, MD., Oct. 9 .- Afflight over a closed circuit kilometre. could attain a speed of sixty to seven-

Predicted His Own Death.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A remarkable story of how a country squire prophe-sied his own death, and how an old who has sat in parliament since trown and because he sits in his ecclesiastical garb. He has had little experience of political life, and has made no mark in debate up to the present. But he has plenty of assurance, and therefore many go far.

| Complete | Complet succeeded to it. After he had entered on his heritage, Mr. Wyndham was taken ill within the year, and prophe-sled that he would die on the anni-versary of his mother's death. That day fell on Wednesday, and he died a few minutes after midnight.

Telephones in Poris.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—M. Millerand, the new minister of public works, is elab-orating a scheme for the complete organization of the telephone service in ganization of the telephone service in Paris. His plan, which will be presented to parliament at the autumn session, will require an outlay of \$20,000,000, but public opinion in Paris will undoubtedly support the minister in his efforts to render the telephone service here worthier of a great capital than it is today. The chamber of commerce, the municipal council, and the Conseil General will, in M. Millerand's scheme, be 'called upon to assist the state in providing for the imrand's scheme, be 'called upon to assist the state in providing for the improvement of the service. One of the anomalies of the present situation is that successive ministers have found it impossible to diminish the telephone charges, simply because they feared a serious increase in the number of subscribers, and the state, given the existing organization, is incapable of satisfying even the present subscribers. M. Millerand means to put an end to this scandalous state of things. The present annual charges are \$80. He proposes to lower them to \$60.

Budget Bill Must Be Passed by Parliament Without Alteration

ADDRESSES CROWD AT NORTHERN CITY

His Car Besieged by Suffragettes-One Armed With Hatchet

NEWCASTLE, Eng., Oct. 2.—David Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, received a popular welcome this afternoon at the Falace theatre, where he gave an audience of 4,009 what he called a plain talk on the subject of the budget. "We are going to send that bill up to the House of Lords and get all the taxes or none," said the Cnancellor.

When Mr. Lloyd-George was leaving

When Mr. Lloyd-George was leaving the theatre a crowd of suffragettes made a dash towards his car. Lady Constance Lytton, who was armed with a hatchet, Mrs. H. N. Braidsford and Miss Davison were arrested.

Early in the day four other sympathizers with the suffragettes were sentenced to fourteen days at hard labor for induging in a window-smashing campaign at the local Liberal club this morning.

Body in Niagara

NIAGARA FAILS, N.Y., Oct. 9.—
The body of an unidentified man about 40 years old was taken from the whirlpool this afternoon. It had been in the water several weeks, and was in a bad state of decomposition. On a finger was a ring bearing the initials "P.J.K." in monogram and the same initials on a locket held with a chain. The man was about 5 ft. 9 in., and weighed about 150 pounds.

Flag Incident in Ireland

Flag Incident in Ireland

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—Much excitement
was caused in Castlerea last Saturday evening, the Freeman's Journal
says, by the action of the police in
reference to the American flag. A
large number of flags were hung out
of the houses in the town to signalize the arrival of Messrs. John
O'Callaghan and O'Meagher Condo.
Almost all the public houses displayed these flags, and at once, that of
Mark McCormick, Sergeant Kerrigan
called and demanded the removal of
the American emblem. Mr. McCormick declined, and the sergeant then
told him that if he refused the renewal of his license would be opposed
at the sessions. The flags remained
flying until the close of the demonstration. Mr. O'Callaghan, on hearing
of the incident, telegraphed to the
United States. J. P. Hayden, M. P.,
has given notice to ask a question of
the effer secretary in the House of
Commons on the subject as to
whether the police-sergeant acted on
instructions from the government,
and whether the government would
proceed to carry his threat into
execution.

JOHN OLIVER

Succeeds Mr. Macdonald as Head of Provincial Liberals

VANCOUVER, Oct. 9.—John Oliver, of Delta, was selected as leader of the provincial Liberals at the Liberal executive meeting in New Westminster today. He will deliver his first public address as leader in Vancouver on Monday evening. He also intends to speak at Victoria and other places. This action of the Liberals follow the choice of J. A. Macdonald, K. C., for chief justice of the new court of appeals for the province, which will be brought into existence within a few days. Mr. Macdonald's appoint ment will be officially announced at Ottawa in a week or so.

Two Hundred-Mile Race
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Traveling
at a terrific rate of speed over the beautiful eight-mile course in Fairmont Park
tins afternoon, George Robertson, the
here of many a classic automobile event,
won the 200 mile stock chasis road race
in a Simplex car from a field of 21 automobiles, hendled by some of the most
expert drivers in the country.

Damage for injury

VANCOUVER, Oct. 9.—A supreme court jury brought in a verdiet for 1,800 this morning in favor of Nunzio LaPlaca, the plaintiff in an action for damages against the Hunting Lumber (Co. Mr. LaPlaca lost two fingers in a planer white employed by the comoany last summer. ast summer.

Ore Production.

NELSON, B. C., Oct. 9.—Following are the ore shipments and smelter receipts from Southeastern British Columbia for the past week and year to determ

ONLY COLORED WATER

Bogus Doctor Swindles Many Poor People in Paris With Fraudulent Medicine Scheme

PARIS, Oct. 9.—An elaborate scheme of alleged swindling is being investigated by the police here. Some months ago a man, believed to be an Englishman, and calling himself 'Dr. Raff,' opened premises in a populous street in Parls and advertised very widely certain remedies for every ill that flesh is heir to.

He called them the "new era American remedies," and in addition to advertising them he sent men into the suburbs to explain the remarkable properties of his medicine. These men called chiefly upon people of the humblest classes. They were told that Dr. Raff's remedies were very cheap, and that treatment could be carried on either by correspondence or by visiting his establishment.

This place was usually thronged with credulous people, and Dr. Raff seemed to be enjoying a very large practice. Owing to complaints which arose an investigation was made into this wonderful remedy, and it was found that it consisted of colored

this wonderful remedy, and it was found that it consisted of colored

water.
When the police went to see Dr.
Raff they were told that he had left for London with his family.

Crazy Suffragettes

Crazy Suffragettes

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It is reported in one or two papers that the latest scheme of the active suffragettes is to kidnap one of the young children of the Prime Minister. These children have coasequently now to be kept under guard. The notion that by kidnapping one of the Asquith children the suffragettes would force the Prime Minister to bring in a Woman's Suffrage Rill is the highest flight of hysterical criminality yet attained. Even presuming on their sex to Jostie the prime minister at the door of his club on a Sunday afternoon, and to try and n a Sunday afternoon, and to try therwise annoy him, cannot be serious

SHIPBUILDERS LOOK AT CANADA

Rumors About Harland and Wolff May Mean Branch in This Country

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Calvin B. Orcutt, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, declares that he does not believe Harland & Wolff, the big Belfast shipbuilding firm, contemplate moving their plant to Canada.

"I very much doubt if that report is true," said Mr. Orcutt. "I know Canada is waking up, and that plans have been made to extend the shipbuilding industry in that country, and the report doubtless arises from that fact. Harland & Wolff, however, have a very large plant in Ireland, and they have recently spent a great deal of money in modernizing it. So I do not think they intend removing to Canada.

EXTENSION MINES

Operations in Numbers One and Three Levels Likely to Be Resumed Today

NANAIMO, Oct. 9.—It is reported that operations will be resumed in No. 1 and No. 3 mines at Extension on Monday. These workings were never affected by or concerned in the explosion in the old slope of No. 2 mine. As for No. 2, the inspectors have not yet concluded their examination.

Pulp Industry in Quebec

Pulp Industry in Queboc
PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 2.—Herbert J.
Brown, of this city, interested in the
Quebec and St. Maurice Industrial Co.,
said tonight: "The Quebec and St.
Maurice Industrial Co. is going to
orect a small pulp mill at La Tuque,
Que., carrying out a plan the company
had when it acquired the property a
few years ago. The cost will be nothing like \$2,000,000 and has nothing to
do with the Quebec government's policy
against the export of raw pulp wood.

Knocked Down by Auto
VANCOUVER, Oct. 9.—A. A. Lefurgy, a prominent real estate operator of this city, was knocked down by an automobile at the corner of Granville and Georgia streets at 8 o'clock last night and sustained light contusions about head.

Charge of Tiheft
VANCOUVER, Oct. 9.—W. J. C. Hunter, a member of the defunct wholesale firm of Hunter, McMicking & Co., was arraigned in police court this morning on a charge of theft. His company has been doing business in this city for the past six months, but last week the business was wound up. The warrant was taken out by Mr. McMicking, of Victoria, one of the partners in the firm. The specific charge was for \$127, and bail was granted at \$5,000. and bail was granted at \$5,000.

C. P. R. Train Service

C. P. N. Jrain Service
VANCOUVER, Oct. 9.—By a new
time-table which comes into effect on
October 29th, the Revelstoke local is
brought into being. Nos. 5 and 6, the
trains which have been running on the
Seattle-St. Paul service, are to be discontinued on that date east of Revelstoke, the through bassenger being
stoke. celpts from Southeastern British Columbia for the past week and year to date:

Week. Year.
Boundary ... 32,745 1,083,928
Rossland ... 3,295 135,529
Rossland ... 3,295 135,529
Total shipmens for the week were 40,583 tons; for the year to date, 1,410,182 tons. Smelter receipts were for week, 37,728; for year, 1,298,065.

GOES HOME

Exchange of Cordial Messages Between Admirals of Two Fleets

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR SENDS WARM THANKS

Great Cruiser Now on Her Way to Overtake Rest of Squadron

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Long after the blue-gray hull, the three ellptical funnels and finally the snapping ensign of the great British battleship cruiser Inflexible had dropped below the rim of the Atlantic horizon tonight, the wireless of the U. S. flagship Connecticut, at anchor in the North River, began to spell out this message from the admiral of the fleet to the Connecticut 'On leaving New York I wish to tender my thanks for the kindness and hospitality shown to us, especially by the American navy."

Immediately was sent this acknowledgement: "To the Inflexible I beg to express on behalf of the Atlantic fleet the pleasure we have taken in the welcome to America of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour and his officers and men, and to wish them a pleasant voyage home.

Preceded by the Mexican gunboat Morales and the German flagship Drosden, and followed by the United States battleships Kansas and Vermont as escorts, the British flagship lad welghed anchor at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

As she passed the Battery, the

had welghed anchor at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

As she passed the Battery, the stars and stripes went fluttering to her masthead, while her own colors dipped in salute to those on shore. Then 21 shots spoke her farewell, to which Castle Williams replied. Presently she began to overhaul the Morales and the Dresden, neither of which in passing out had fired salutes. Coming abreast of them, colors were dipped and the Inflexible soon was alone, with a day's distance to make up before she overtakes the other three ships of her squadron bound for Portsmouth.

JAPANESE EXHIBITS

Elaborate Display to Be Made at Japan—British Exposition in London Next Year

LUNDON, Oct. 3.—Arrangements are progressing rapidly for the helding of the Japan-British exhibition in London next year, and practically the whole of the space allotted to Japan has already been taken up.

One of the most interesting features of the exhibition will be the pictures and wonderful works of art which have never before been seen out of Japan and by only a few privileged persons in

hever before been seen out or Japan and by only a few privileged persons in Japan itself. A special committee, 17, der the chairmanship of Mr. Masaki, president of the Tokyo Fine Art Gallery, has been appointed for this section, the chairman being assisted by such connoisscurs as Baron Mokino, minister for education, the Marquis Inouye, and Mr. Takashi Masuda, the famous Japanese collector.

Every phase of work executed by the Japanese handicraftsman will be represented; and perhaps not the least popular part of the exhibition will be the side-shows and amusements, many of which will be distinctive of Japan, and possess characteristics entirely their own.

Samples of Japanese gardening will also be seen, wonderful feats of horti-culture, unlike anything known in the western world.

Bold Swimmer.

Bold Swimmer.

BELGRADE, Oct. 9.—Lleut. Yeremiah Stanoyevitch some days agoswam across the Sava for a wager in full uniform, carrying his sword between his teeth. He dived from the railway bridge, and the Sava's swifft-current bore him some distance towards the Danube before he righted his course and struck out for the Hungarian bank. His high boots gave him considerable trouble, as they filled with water, but he reached his goalsafely, amid the cheers of onlookers one both sides of the river.

Auto Driver Hurt

Auto Driver Hurt

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 9.—Following the bursting of a tire during a fivo mile race on the Danbury fair track today Ralph De Palma was thrown a distance of twenty feet, narrowly escaping hitting a tree in his flight and landed on marshy ground, received a fractured thigh and possibly internal injuries. His condition, while serious, is not considered critical. The machine was smashed to pieces. The race is not considered critical. The ma-chine was smashed to pieces. The race was won by Wagner, in 7.4314. De Palma's injuries will keep him out of the Vanderbilt Cup races, for which he was entered.

Betrayed by Cinematograph

Betrayed by Cinematograph
PARIS, Oct. 9.—While chematograph pletures representing aviation
week at Rheims were being shown at
a hall in the Montparnasse quarter
of Paris, a man, white with rage,
threw his walking stick at the screen,
and a woman sitting beside him
shricked and fell in a fit of hysterics. The man gave the explanation.
His wife, he said, had left home during the aviation week to visit her
mother, but he now recognized her
photograph on the screen, with that
of a man whom he had forbidden to
enter his house. A little later in the
evening the man, a commercial
traveller named Boistard, was arrested for shooting his wife in the
shoulder.



'HOME, SWEET HOME'

is rendered much more enjoyable if it is properly heated these chilly days. A dulce domum if

Use a Gas Heater

Cheaper than burning coal or wood—no trouble: just turn the tap. Gas Radiators from \$4; Heaters from \$9. Easy pay-ments if desired.

Victoria Gas Company, Limited Cor. Fort and Langley streets.

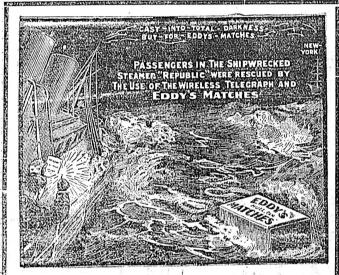
We were fortunate in securing the prize exhibition of appl own at the Saanich Fair, and now offer them for sale at

\$2.25 Per Box

The variety consists of Jo nathans, Grimes Golden, Alexanders,

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.



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EDDY'S MATCHES

FALL CLEANING

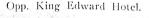
Your Fall Cleaning may be made much more effective by a

JAP-A-LAC

There are a hundred and one uses for it round the house. It is good for floors.









Regimental School of Instruction to open tomorrow night at the Drill Hall.—Forming a Regimental Association.—Extensive manoeuvres held in Europe.-Germany has vast army in field.

The regimental school at the Drill hall is being well attended, but not as well as the officers wish. To-morrow night is the last opportunity for any wishing to enroll themselves to take advantage of the course. Sergeant Gillen, of the R. C. G. A. is engaged in instructing the men ininfantry work, and this course will be followed by work upon both twelve pounder and six-inch guns and lectures upon the gun, its mechanism range inders, etc.

The various companies will hold meetings during the coming week; No. 2 company on Monday night and No. 2 company on Tuesday evening for the purpose of further considering the proposal made to form a regimental association. It is considered that with a regimental association the common good of the regiment. can be best advanced. When this association is formed arrangements will be begun at once for the establishment of a men's clubroom, canteen, etc.

Having now our man thoroughly trained, what are we going to do with inm—put him on fatigue or watching that the hinges are not stolen off the barrack gate? No! We can employ and do it better (as it is their rade). The instructor would be employed in instructional work with cadet corps, and in assisting the officers of the millitia regiments. No trouble would be found in getting him employment when the units he was detailed to, knew that the government was paying the bill.

Every squadron, battery, and company should have its armoury. And these instructors could go, during the autumn and whiter months, from unit to unit, whipping them into shape. In a short time the effect would be felt formed arrangements will be begun at one for the establishment of a men's clubroom, canteen, etc.

lubroom, canteen, etc.

More attention is being given to sports of late by the regiment, a team having been entered in the football series, and on Thursday of each week the drill hall is being thrown open for gymnastic work and recreation gen-

The boys of No. 170 University school cadet corps held a very successful field-day yesterday, working from the Cedar Hill church towards the pumping station on Quadra street, which they were supposed to have been ordered to capture. The weather at first looked most unfavorable, and the start was not made until nearly 10 o'clock. The company, sixty-nine strong, was commanded by Capt. S. P. McGuigan, accompanied by Mr. R. V. Harvey, instructor of the corps. They marched in column of fours up the Cedar Hill Cross road, a mounted scout and an advance guard under Corporal Matthews leading the way; after proceeding as far as King's old farm, the scout galloped back to report signs of the enemy on the left; one of the advance guard fired a shot. A few sharp words of command, and the whole company had lined the fence, and opened are on a rocky ridge. This disconcerted the enemy who promptly made off at their best speed.

enemy who promptly made on at their best speed.

The advance now proceeded more cautiously, and scouts were sent out to reconnoitre. No. 1 section, with Sergeant Major Rich, made a detour to the right and reached a good position only 400 yards from the enemy's works. No. 2, under Sergeant Rand, occupied the position just vacated by the enemy, while Lieut. Irwin found cover for the left half company to the southeast of the Hudson's Bay, meadow. No. 1 section maintained a hot fire, covering the advance of No. 2, which crossed the open in extended order until they came to a dry ditch; there they opened fire again to cover the advance of the other half company. The latter extended right across the field and doubled up in support, finally reinforcing No. 2 in their ditch. From here the final charge was made, the remnant of the supposed foe being caught in a crossfire on Reynolds street and annihilated. The company now re-formed and marched in triumph past the pumping station, down Quadra street to "Cloverdale," where they were most kindly and hospitably received by Mr. John Tolmie and the Misses Tolmie, who regaled the hungry horde with tea, coffee, cakes, sandwiches and ginger-pop. The homeward march was made across country, the school being reached again shortly before 2 o'clock. The cadets, though lacking experience in taking cover and fire-discipline, were remarkably steady on the march, and the section-commanders deserve praise for their keenness and control of their men. The advance now proceeded more

An interesting article entitled "Sug-gestions for the Improvement of the permanent Force," recently was pub-lished in the Canadian Field. It says: ished in the Canadian Field. It says:
The original idea, in organizing a
permanent force in Canada, was to
nave a corps of instructors, and an
order exists "that only men who are
likely to make instructors are to be
emilisted in the permanent units." This
order has never been cancelled, but to

The regimental school at the Drill Having now our man thoroughly hall is being well attended, but not trained, what are we going to do with as well as the officers wish. To-

For instance, the O. C. of a regimen is informed that an instructor has been placed at his disposal for eight months; that officer could send the instructor for one month to each squadron or company of the unit under his command. The advantage that would accrue from this would be that regiments going into came for

Let us now sum up and see what we have arrived at. In the first place, we have a man with a fair education who is anxious to advance in the service. He is offered inducements for advancement which depend on his ability, not on the number of years he has been eating, government rations. He grasps the opportunity to qualify himself, and in less than a year we have a man who is capable of imparting instruction to the officers and men of the militia. He remains in the service, as his work is congenial. He is not asked to do fatigue work, as he has fitted himself for something more im-Nice, as his work is congenial. He is not asked to do fatigue work, as he has fitted himself for something more important. He is on the same basis as a teacher. He feels that he is a useful member of sodety; and is doing his share towards building up his country's defensive force. We have no deserters; the tone of the force is improved, and the country is not at any more expense than under the present system. And when we take into consideration the money now spent on deserters, undesirable men, transport, etc., and the improvement there would be in the milital generally, we would be ahead.

Through the Use of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, the Great Blood and Skin Remedy

ied as a physiological organ, especially as the organ of sensation and perspira-tion. Experiments or lower animals

DISTINGUISHED

Democratic Leader Who Arrives Here Next Wednesday Noted American

Jennings Bryan, editor, lecturer, political leader, who will be in Victoria on Wednesday and will lecture under the auspices of the Y. March 19, 1860, son of Judge Silas March 19, 1860, son of Judge Silas Bryan. The Bryan family, of Irlsh extraction, were citizens of Virginia for at least three generations. His mother was Marian Jennings, from a long and honorable line of English ancestry. So the Irlsh and the English combined with the American free development, gave him a pedigree as a splendid foundation for his intellectual growth and equipment.

splendid foundation for his intellectual growth and equipment.

Mr. Bryan was educated in the high school, Salem, Illinois, at Whipple academy, and was graduated B.A. from Jacksonville College in 1881, when he was chosen valedictorian of his class Later he received the degrees M.A and LL.D. from his Alma Mater, who nas always taken a fond interest in he has aways taken a fond interest in her talented protege. He followed this with a law course in Union College, Chicago. He was called to the bar at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1883, and practised there till 1887, when he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and became fa-

Lincoln, Nebraska, and became famous.

He was elected in November, 1890, to the 52nd Congress, and was reelected to the 53rd Congress in 1892, serving till 1895. He received the Democratic votes in the Nebraska legislature for United States Senator in 1893, and was nominated in the Democratic State convention for U. S. Senator in 1894, but was defeated in the legislature by Senator J. M. Thurston. He was editor of the Omaha World-Herald. He was a delegate for Nebraska to the National Democratic convention in Chicago in 1896, and made a speech which is one of the most noted in the annals of world oratory. The speech, known as the famous "Cross of Gold" speech, was the means of his unanimous election as Democratic nominee for the presidency. After a strenuous and bitterly fought campaign he was defeated for president by William McKinley, who received 271 electoral votes against 176 for Mr. Bryan. In spite of his defeat he secured from the people a larger number of votes than had ever been previously cast for any candidate, whether Democratic or Republican.

In 1897-98 Mr. Bryan lectured wide-

didate, whether Democratic or Republican.

In 1897-98 Mr. Bryan lectured widely on bimetalism, demonstrating his "sixteen-to-one" free coinage theory. He also lectured against trusts and imperialism. He raised the Third Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers for the war with Spiain and served with distinction as its Colonel. In 1900 he was nominated by the Democratic party for president in the Kansas City convention without opposition. He was also nominated by the Populist and Silver Republican parties. He rereived 156 electoral votes against 292 for William McKinley. After the election he established at Lincoln, Neb., "The Commoner," the well known political weekly he still conducts.

In 1904 Mr. Bryan was at the head of the Nebraska delegation to the Democratic National convention at St. Louis and fought hard against the re-actionary tendency of the platform makers of that convention. He took an active part as speaker in the subsequent campaign.

The Democratic chieftain has at-

PURFY THE BLOOD

ough the Use of Stuart's Calcium
Wafers, the Great Blood and
Skin Remedy

The skin has been very closely studas a physiological organ, especially the organ of sensation and perspirate by that the absorption of noxious ses through the skin suffices in a per time to put an end to life. Spartific to put an end to l

CLOTHES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

attendant damp, chilly feeling is upon us, therefore it is time for a change in the outer garments of the kiddies. Anything that boys wear and that your boy needs is on sale here at very reasonable price. We are also showing an exceptionally smart line of Fall and Winter Coats for girls. These goods are not only high grade quality, but each garment is the perfection of good tailoring,-extra strongly made to stand "the racket" of healthy B. C. boyhood and girl-

OY'S NORFOLK SUITS, made in Glas-BOY'S COM from genuine Scotch Tweeds, Lovat tures, etc.; bloomer

knickers, for boys of 7 to 14. Prices \$8.50 to.......\$5.50 BOY'S NORFOLKS AND TWO-PIECE SUITS, the

BOYS' AND GIRLS' REEFERS in navy blue rough nap, some have silk embroidered monograms, very stylish, brass buttons, etc., for children of 3 to 14. Prices \$4.00 GIRLS' AND BOYS' SERGE REEFERS, navy blue, ultra

velvet collar, brass buttons, etc. Prices \$9.50 to....\$6.00 GIRLS' PLAID REEFERS, neat shepherd's check, black velvet collar, black buttons, remarkably stylish. Prices \$10.00 to

greys, etc., for boys of all ages, \$7.50 to\$6.00
BOYS' CRAVENETTE RAINCOATS, a full line, made in

latest designs. Popular prices.
JUVENILE OVERCOATS, in all the new mixtures, tans, greys, browns, navy, etc., fine, warm and serviceable garments, velvet collars. Prices \$7.00 to\$5.00

W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS,

WHAT GOOD Does a Turkish Bath Do You?

The bath opens up millions of little mouths through which air filters and enriches the blood with oxygen. In this way you increase your breathing capacity.

As you increase your breathing capacity you add to the purification of your body and increase its vitality.

821 FORT STREET, (NEAR BLANCHARD.)

for Feeble Old People, Delicate Children, Weak, Run-down Persons, and to Counteract Chronic Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis, is because it combines the two most world-famed tonics -- the medicinal, strengthening, body-building elements of Cod Liver Oil and Tonic Iron, without oil or grease, tastes good, and agrees with every one.

We return your money without question if Vinol does not accomplish all we claim for it.

D. E. CAMPBELL, Druggist,

Victoria, B.C.

BANK OF CANADA ROYAL

Capital, paid up......\$4,800,000 Reserve\$5,500,000 Total Assets..................\$58,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Pays Special Attention to

Savings Bank Accounts

T. D. VEITCH, - - Manager Victoria Branch

Subscribe for THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST

INCORPORATED 1869.



How About Your Clothes?

tore and select clothing to his own particular taste-get his likes and dislikes noted and catered to, because he can

ORDER "FASHION-CRAFT" CLOTHING MADE TO MEASURE OR SELECT THIS SPLENDID ATTIRE ALL READY-TO-WEAR

"Fashion-Craft" Clothing is the very highest grade attire purchasable—fine imported fabrics—perfect in cut and fit exclusive in style, yet reasonable in price.

Come in and inspect our new autumn and winter models.

FASHION-CRAFT OVERCOATS, from \$10 to \$30 FASHION-CRAFT SUITS, from\$15 to \$35

F. A. GOWEN

Amalgamated with T. H. Cuthbertson & Co. The Gentlemen's Store, 1112 Government St.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' STORE The Stork The Stork Do not let the little ones take cold for the want of good

warm clothing. We are well provided in everything for the FLANNELETTE UNDERSKIRTS, from50c ENGLISH FLANNEL UNDERSKIRTS from450

R. TUNNICLIFFE & CO.

DON'T GROW

If you do. there's no need to let others know it. A woman cannot afford to lose her youthful beauty. Wise ones retain it

with
SEMPRE GIOVINE
(Always Young)

Not a paint, just a good skin food that beautifies in its application. It banishes wrinkles,
50 cents at this store.



CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

AGOOD B

Large house and lot in James Bay District, close to Park,

Price \$3400

Terms to suit.

A few very cheap lots as follows:

ONE ON BANK ST. for, cash......\$450

Howard Potts

Phone 1192

636 Fort Street



SPECIAL BLOUSE SALE ON WEDNESDAY



1010 GOVERNMENT STREET

We Ourselves the Better Serve by Serving Others Best-

SPECIAL BLOUSE SALE ON WEDNESDAY

"Will You Walk Into My Parlour?" Said Angus Campbell To The Elite of Victoria—His Customers

For there you will see the wonderful improvement we have made by adding a large, beautifully and newly. furnished salesroom. Everything is quite recherche and up to date in absolutely the finest and most exclusive ladies, suits, costumes, mantles.

Each and every garment is carefully housed in its own petite wardrobe, being kept in dustproof recep-

This new parlour and show room might well be called "The Hall of a Thousand Mirrors," for we have installed a complete set of the best bevelled edged mirrors obtainable,-they reflect the garment and the wearer in every pose.

No more will you be inconvenienced by crowded space, for we realize that it is often very annoying to find one's self being deterred from inspecting goods. However, it is different now; we have plenty of room and every facility imaginable to take care of your wants with time and care, and sincerely hope that you will find time to visit our new-we might say-lounge



WE ARE DAILY unpacking new shipments of suits and coats, the variety of which is simply beautiful. Remember there are no extreme styles. This season's showing permits those of the most modest means to be well and neatly dressed, at unusually fair prices.

OUR SUITS and coats always were populor with Victoria ladies, and our present heavy sales proves that they are well aware where the best and exclusive can be had.

EXTREME EFFECTS have been discarded for more becoming, serviceable and durable productions. Many of them are very dressy but not gaudy-and easy to fit any figure.

OUR FITTING DEPARTMENT is replete with every known idea of saving time; we can fit you, and fit you well.

IT IS THE BEAUTY, together with the thoroughness of hand tailoring in our ladies' coats and suits which gives that air of distinction to the wearer, accompanied by the feeling of being well dressed.

LONG COATS are very popular; the colours are numerous and afford one the opportunity of choosing without difficulty. We mention some of this season's shades:-Camel's hair, ashes of violets, copper, lavender, reseda, grey, artichoke, mignonette, walnut, mauve, rose (in various tints), brown, etc.

About the middle of the week we expect a large shipment of European novelties, comprising evening dresses and restaurant frocks.

Special blouse sale on Wednesday

THE LADIES' STORE

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

Special blouse sale on Wednesday

AGRICULTURAL

Government Issues Comprehensive Booklet Dealing With Industries of B.C.

Brought thoroughly up to date, and replete with new and interesting information, a booklet entitled "Agriculture in British Columbia" has just been issued by the Burcau of Information of the provincial government. Among other information which it contains is that conected with lands in the province, a matter which causes a considerable amount of heart burning among intended settlers. It says: "In the settled portions of the province, along the established lines of travel and in the neighborhood of the cities and towns, there is very little good land left for preemption, but there are many desirable tracts of land and farms more or less improved, which may be purchased from the owners at prices which vary according to locality and extent of improvements, running all the way from \$5.00 to \$1,000 per acre, the latter being for matured orchards, and carrying the good will of a well-established outsiness."

ing the good will of a well-established ionsiness."

Numerous examples of the fruit growing possibilities of the province appear in the booklet. A few records of results in the suburbs of Victoria are quoted as follows: Four acres of strawberries produced 28,126 pounds of fruit, which sold for \$2,598 net, or \$650 an acre; half an acre produced 2,826 pounds, giving a net return of \$301; another grower raised 12,556 pounds of berries on one and one half acres which sold for \$1,228.60 net, or over \$800 an acre, Rockside orchard Victoria, produced marketable plums and cherries from ten-year-old trees as follows: Plums, 35 trees, grand duke, 442 crates, averaging 22 pounds; 18 Hungarian prunes, 216 crates; 27 Engelbert, 290 crates; 10 Tragedy, 142 crates—1,070 crates a total of 20,416 pounds from 90 trees. Cherries: Twenty-five Olivet trees yielding 230 crates of 24 pounds, or a total of 5,520 pounds."

Dairying Pays.

Dairving Pays.

It is pointed out that dairying and poultry raising pay handsomely. The Cowlehan Creamery company shows gross receipts the third highest in the province. All co-operative and private creamerles in the province are doing Among the special products chief

Among the special products chief mention is made of tobacco growing which has proved successful in several districts, notably in the Okanagan where a leaf of superior quality is produced. It is stated that tobacco of a commercial value will grow in almost any part of southern Britsh Columbia and there is no reason why the farmers of the province should not cultivate it in a small way for their own use, as is the custom in many parts of Quebec and Ontario,

sary to undertake its productions large scale.

The booklet is an admirable epitome of the agricultural possibilities in the province and will prove a valuable boon to intending settlers.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Rev. A. E. Roberts of the Victoria West church will deliver the services at the Sidney Methodist church today. Master Victor Wheatly is very ill in St. Joseph's hospital suffering from spinal meningitis.

Mrs. H. Currie, contralto, will be the soloist at Flrst Presbyterian church this morning.

Mrs. T. J. Jones, corner of Linden and Rockland avenue, will not receive till the first Thursday in November. An organ recital will be given in St. John's church on the evening of Monday, October 18.

Thomas Brown, son of P. R. Brown, leaves tomorrow evening for Montreal to resume his studies at McGill University.

Rev. A. Stanley Ard is on his way home from a visit to the Old Land. Mr. Ard will arrive in Victoria on the 15th inst.

Mrs. Herbert M. Fullerton, accopanied by Miss Nelson, has left Southern California, where she vapend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Cupp, from To-ronto, who have been spending several days in town, left last night for Van-couver en route for their home.

Mrs. Hugh T. Pettlerew has returned from a pleasure trip to Nanalmo, where she was a guest of Mrs. Thos. Gordon, Hallburton street.

Mrs. Harry F. Norris (nee Pendray), 3028 Carroll street (off Gorge road), will receive tomorrow from 3 to 6 o'clock, and in future on the second Monday of each month.

G. Brown, of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co., arrived yesterday on the noon train from Ladysmith, where he has been for the past three days assisting in the burial of the victims of the late disaster at Extension.

Mrs. D. Fowler, from Vancouver, who has been visiting in town for the past week, is leaving today for Seattle, en route for New York and the Old Country, where she will spend six months.



A Feast of Bargains for Furniture Buyers

Our whole stock is a fine collection of REAL EARGAINS for the careful furniture buyer. Not the merely made to sell variety, but real substantial good-value-for-the-money kind.

Our stock is large and includes Furniture for the Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom, Hall and Kitchen. You get a choice of latest and best styles at very low prices. Our guarantee, "Goods as represented or money refunded," protects you absolutely. Country orders packed and shipped free. Free city delivery.

Combination Buffet

AND CHINA CABINET ish, a large and handsome piece, containing 2 small drawers with large cupboard beneath: one long drawer for table linen and large china closet with glass sides and front. British bevelled

plate mirror-CASH PRICE \$30.60

HEAVY COCOA DOOR

Best quality Cocoa Mats, in two styles-

PRICES **75¢** to **\$3.00** We carry a full line of BISSELL'S famous Carpet

Sweepers-PRICES \$2.50 to \$3.75

Mission Buffet

Solid 1/4-cut Early English Oak Buffet, handsome design, beautifully finished. Leaded glass front to cupboards, 1 large and 3 small drawers, I velvet lined. Oxidized trimmings-

CASH PRICE \$33.30

1420 Douglas Street

Near City Hall

Phone 718

The marriage of Miss E. M. Hill, of Parliament Square, Edinburgh, Scotland, to Mr. H. B. Jackson, assistant manager of the Empress hotel, will take place at St. Andrew's church, Douglas street, on Tuesday afternoon next at 1.30 o'clock. So invitations have been issued.

Mr. and Mrs. Roderick Oliphant-Grautier, from Fittleworth, Sussex,

prominent business man of Vancouver, was united in marriage to Miss Aila Catherine Laidley, daughter of the late Grautier, from Flitleworth, Sussex, England, who have been making a tour of Canada, for the benefit of Mrs. Grautier's health, spent the beginning of the week in town and left on Friday for Seattle whence they will pro-

hive Cash Store, Douglast street. We have just received a large quantity of the newest styles of blouses in de-laines, French flannels and lace nets. We are not showing them in the windows yet, but they are for sale pri-

The new Shipping Forms to be used on Railroads after October 1st, by order of the Railway Commissioners, are on sale at the Victoria Book and Stationery Co.

The Colonist.

Colonist Printing and Publishin Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, October 10, 1909

EARY GREY ON PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION.

On page 10 of today's supplement is a full report of Earl Grey's address to the Canadian club of Nelson in which he dealt with "Proportionate Representation." We are enabled to present this report through His Excellency's courtesy. Owing to the omission of a line Earl Grey is made to say in the course of the speech, some things he did not say. His speech ends at the word "experiment" in the tenth line from the bottom of the fourth column. The extracts from Mr. Monk's speech are taken from a pamphlet issued by the association which is promoting the principle of Proportionate Representation.

The subject is one of very great im

portance. After every general election we see calculations published showing that the successful party only represents a small majority of the voters, if 'indeed, it is not actually in a minority. The figures given by Monk show that the enormous Liberal majority in the House of Commons was elected by a minority of the votes. Of the electorate 49.96 per cent voted for Liberal candidates and elected 65 per cent of the members, which seems hardly to be in accordance with the

principles of popular representation.

We shall not endeavor this morning to deal with the subject in any detail. Perusal of His Excellency's speech and the extracts from Mr. Monk's observations will serve to show readers the nature of the evil sought to be remedied, and in a general way, the man-ner in which the remedy will be ap-plied. It will also show that the principle of proportional representation is rapidly gaining ground. We confess to being greatly attracted to it. On some subsequent occasion we shall endeavor to present the proposal in some detail.

A NEW LEADER

Mr. J. A. Macdonald has resigned the leadership of the provincial Lib-erals. We assume this is in anticipation of his appointment to the position of Chief Justice of the Appellate Court. In recording Mr. Mac-donald's withdrawal from the political arena, the Colonist wishes to repeat in substance what it has already said of him, namely that in public life he showed himself to be an able and courteous gentleman, who brought to bear upon the consideration of legislative business a trained mind a discriminating judgment and an absolute honesty of purpose.

The new leader is to be our friend,

Mr. John Oliver, of the Delta. It is superfluous to say much of Mr. Oliver. He has his eccentricities and his good qualities. He loves discussion, and perhaps rather more so than is advisable in a party leader, but of course responsibility may curb his eloquence to some extent. He has very many personal friends, and he term that the British Dominions and in a city the British Dominions and in a city that when he returns he will not go any further than Victoria and will take up his abode in a large red building which overlooks the

circumstances refuses to "come off." All, Oliver will, we are told, snortly naps ne thinks injustice has been it has accomplished in the pass containment of struction is to be a strong feature of struction is to be a strong feature of it, we are assured. We are glad to hear this, although the announce- is misrepresented. The writer of the use is eloquent testimony to the sucment comes several months after Mr. paragraph says she had in mind cess of the mission.

McBride declared his intention to develop a policy of railway constructors, and the object of that poem to the mission.

We can assure a tion. Mr. Oliver can serve the pro- surely was to show that our praise of vince well by supporting the govern- the British soldier is only "empty ment in what it may propose to do in He will, of course, promise to do something more, no matter what the government programme may be, or something different, but in the end we look with much confidence to seeing him support the govern-

PRESERVATION OF GROUSE

Mr. N. B. Gresley writes us a very interesting letter in regard to the statement of facts, and necessarily he is only giving estimates, it is high time that something was done. One of the advantages claimed for Vancouver Island is that it is the home this will be a barren claim in a few years if the present rate of slaughter

We are very glad that Mr. Gresley has brought this matter forward. All sportsmen will agree with him that ferences of opinion as to the best be laid at the doors of the hunters. One man has as much right as another to shoot game, and it would be unreasonable to ask the twentieth man to remain at home because nineteen others had already gone out. There must be some general law adopted. Perhaps the issuing of licenses is the best plan. Perhaps it may be found necessary to limit the number of licenses by and bye and provide that no man should receive one for two years in succession. This is only a suggestion, which may or may not be worth considering. We think some action is necessary to prevent the extinction of grouse and commend the subject to the attention or sportsmen

WISE WORDS.

Admiral Seymour declined to express any opinion relative to the probabilities of a war with Germany. He said the only person who could satisfactorily answer such a question is the Kaiser. There are persons who will read into this answer very much that it does not contain, for the Admiral went on to employ language which to our way of thinking was very wise. "Germany is increasing her navy," he said, "but I cannot tell you the reason, because I do not know it. The millenium is not yet in sight, and nations have to be prepared for war. It is easy to inflame the minds of one ceople against another, and then one never knows what may happen."

Sober words like these ought to be needed. Lately we have heard much in opposition to them. Certain persons occupy positions of prominence have talked of war with Germany with a light heart. They have spoken of it as though it would be a passing incident, and not merely a dire calamity. Those, who have questioned the wisdom of such a course and expressed doubts as to the ability of the speakers to see any further into the future than the rest of us, have been taken to task for so doing. Perhaps Admiral Seymour's dignified discretion will not be without its effect upon these proph-

STRANGE CRITICISM.

A correspondent, whose name we shall not mention because he is so very unreasonable that we shall leave it to his own judgment as to whether or not his identity shall be disclosed, writes to say that "to his astonishment and disgust" he read the following paragraph in the "Here and There" page of the Colonist:

Kipling has shown us in his poen Ripling has shown us in his poem how much of empty sound there is in our praise of the British soldier. But though the soldier is often misunder-stood, he is not wholly disregarded by his fellow mortals.

This he says is a "grotesque and malicious libel" of what Kipling's poem conveys, and he says he has sent a copy of the Colonist to Mr. Kipling, "who will doubtless express his own opinion." To these observations he adds words of abuse of the person who wrote the paragraph.

The paragraph is taken from a reference to the sailors of the mercantile marine, in which the writer points out that the soldier is not wholly misunderstood, that we know thing of the Jack Tars of the navy, but of the sailors, who carry the commerce of the country, we know very little. To this no exception can be taken for it is unfortunately only too true, and the object of the writer of the article was to do what lay in her power to express appreciation of taking part in eight matches. This is the work done on behalf of the Sea- a pretty heavy pace to keep up, if men's Institute, which is for the benefit of the large and useful class the players. We wish the boys every of whom most of us know little or

thas undoubtedly earned his new distinction at the hands of his political associates. It would be just a little pose that he regards the paragraph as a reflection upon the British solution in the but as he has seen fit to bring behind that smile, which under all the matter under the notice of Mr. coast is an exceptionally useful dedrecumstances refuses to "come off," Kipling, we are led to suppose per partment of church work, and the good Mr. Oliver will, we are told, shortly haps he thinks injustice has been it has accomplished in the past canwe back adulation with our coin. Mr. Kipling gave a true picture of the general attitude of the public mind to the British private soldier as an individual other policy and perhaps divers and when he wrote:

"It's Tommy this, and Tommy that, and Tommy go away;
But it's how are you Mr. Atkins, when the band begins to play."

No one appreciates better than Kipling how much hollowness there preservation of grouse. The points is in the cheap laudation of the Bribrought out by him are worthy of tish soldier in which so many people very serious consideration. If he is indulge, and if he did nothing else only approximately correct in his than to show the truth of this to his fellow countrymen, his military poems would not have been written in vain. But as the writer of the "Here and There" department says, we do not wholly ignore the soldier. He has a of both large and small game, but place in our social system somewhat more recognized than that of the Jack Tar and very much than that of the common sailor in the merchant marine.

In passing we may say that an extraordinary misconception is enterthere is need of action of some kind, although naturally there may be dif-lege of those who write letters to the papers. They seem to think that a course to be adopted. No blame can newspaper is an open means where- some English immigrants.

by they may assail or hurt indi viduals for whom they for some real or imaginary reason, have a feeling of hostility. The Colonist in the run of a year consigns very many letters of that character to the waste paper basket, and only very rarely does the correspondent feel aggrieved. A well conducted newspaper, and the Colonist hopes it can class itself as such, We think we can say with perfect truth that it has not in many years imputed unworthy motives to person, even in the heat of political controversy. At any rate it has always endeavored to avoid doing so. Its aim is to print a paper that every one can read without feeling that an injustice has been done to him or her. If we wished to do otherwise it would be possible every day, in an editorial paragraph or a news item, to insert a sting that would foster in some reader's heart; but as, far as is compatible with the publication of the news and legitimate comments thereon we strive to avoid offence. This being the case, we certainly will not permit correspondents to attack the motives, assail the standing or, as in the case of the letter above referred to, injure the feelings of any person.

PREDICTING EARTHQUAKES

We had a reference the other day to a prediction of an earthquake, because of the position of the moon and planets, and we said that such predictions were absurd. fessor Mitchell, of Columbia University, shows why they are absurd He says: "The diameter of the sun is \$56,000 miles, while that of Jupiter is but 86,009 miles, just about onetenth that of the sun. The diameter of Saturn is 73,000 miles, less than one-tenth that of the sun. The diameter of Mars is 4,200 miles and that of our moon 2,163 miles. If all these planets and the moon were placed pole to pole their added diameters would be but a trifle more than onefifth that of the sun.

Then take the matter of distances. The earth is under the control of the sun, at a distance of 93,000,000 miles, Saturn, with a diameter of less than one-tenth that of the sun, is on the average 769,000,000 miles distant from the earth and sometimes more than 873,000,000 miles away. Jupiter is on an average 390,000,000 miles away from the earth. These are the two largest planets on which the sooth-sayers of woe depended to upset earthly affairs. The addition of the puny Mars and the pigmy moon would be of little help in putting the earth out of shape. If the sun itself, in all its magnifude, and within comparatively short reach of the arth, is not able to arrange her mountairs, valleys and plains, what possibility is there that all the other planets combined and in conjunction will be able to do it?"

The whele of Italy was intensely "Then take the matter of distances

The whole of Italy was intensely alarmed by the prediction referred to.

It is said that the King proposes to visit Spain and Portugal next year to see for himself what conditions are like in those kingdoms. A very markable sovereign is Edward VII.

Occasionally an advertiser in the Colonist asks replies to be sent to the post office, addressed to certain initials. I may be well to mention that the post office will not receive such letters, as it is against the law to do so.

The football season opened yester day, with 176 young players in the field success.

The Church of England mission work along the British Columbia

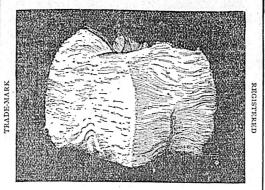
We can aggure a contemp the Legislature either will or will no be dissolved shortly, that the elections will come on either this month, next month or some other old month; that when they do come off Mr. McBride will have a railway policy or some several policies; and finally that when the elections do come off the Barty of leader, will be reduced nearly to the

A man has written to the Scotsman regarding the tailoring trade in Canada, the United States and Argentina. He wants to know what the the letter without endeavoring to reply to it. There is a pathos about such a letter. The man who wrote it believes that he might be able better his position abroad, and he does not know which way to turn That he can have no just idea of what the countries named are like is eveent from his question. The point which we have in mind is that there must be thousands of people in the United Kingdom with just as vague ideas of America as he has. Canadians' ought to keep this in mind Perhaps if they did they would be less impatient than they are with

TOURISTS! SEE THESE STERLING SOUVENIR SPOONS

Tourists, you mustn't go home without carrying some little souvenir of your visit to the city and one of the most desirable souvenirs is a spoon bearing the coat-of-arms of the city, the province or the Dominion. We have these in such a variety of attractive-styles-new ideas-you'll be greatly surprised at the improvement in souvenir spoon

Collecting souvenir spoons, to make a set, is a popular fad with many. Why not take one home to some friend



Come in and see the Maish filling. Compress it. Then watch it EXPAND!

Warmth without weight

The ideal bedding should keep you perfectly warm and comfortable, yet should not be heavy and oppressive. That is the principle behind

Maish Comforts

The filling of the Maish Comfort is full of tiny air-cells. little non-conductors which keep the warmth of the body in. These make the Maish luxuriously warm, yet wonderfully

PRICED AT \$2.75, \$3.25 AND \$3.75

In Broad Variety Shown Here

VITH Fall comes the necessity for the readjustment of the home's furnishings, the adding of winter items in the way of furniture, carpets or hangings. Make the home cozy and comfortable for the winter, make it radiate cheerfulness and the short disagreeable season of winter will seem shorter still.

We are ready to assist you in many ways. Our stock of Fall and Winter carpets is a very complete one indeed. Much of worth is shown in carpet squares-in fact the largest showing of carpet squares in the west is to be found on our second floor rug racks. Hundreds are on display, representing the very newest creations and showing the best carpet values in the city.

In easy chairs-chairs specially desirable for winter use-the furniture department shows a wonderful choice with a price range to fit the purse of anyone. Visit the third and fourth floors and see and try these chair styles. Why not keep the winter books in order by starting a bookcase—a Macey sectional?

Fireside Furniture In Great Variety

If you have a fireplace in your home and haven't it supplied with fender, fire set, etc., you should inspect our offerings and choose some of the fire furniture shown here. Such furniture adds greatly to the cheerfulness of the grate fire. Shown on first floor

You'll Like These Dainty New Chocolate Sets YOU have never before seen such splendid values in china chocolate sets as our offerings in these late arrivals, nor have you seen more dainty china. These beautiful sets come from the famous "Old Abbey" Limoges potteries and they are truly representative of that famed French china. We want to make this new china store popular with all Victorian lovers of the beautiful in china, hence, these low pricings. Shown on the first floor. Don't miss them.

sisting of 6 cups and saucers and chocolate jug. Pure white china with heavy gold on handles and edges. Very dainty. Priced at, per set. .\$5.50

CHOCOLATE SET-Con- | CHOCOLATE SET-The | CHOCOLATE SET-Condecoration on this pretty set is pleasing. Gold on edges and handles combined with pretty leaf design, pleases. Six cups

beautiful decoration of violets and gold makes this one of the most attractive sets in the store. Six cups and saucers and jug. Per set.....\$7.00

sisting of 6 cups and saucers and jug. Gold handles and edges and also richly decorated in gold and floral pattern. Very rich. Price, per set \$12

New Furniture

MONDAY we shall have ready for your inspection some decidedly interesting new furniture These new arrivals comprise an excellent line of lad ies' writing desks in either gol den oak or fumed oak in nove and late styles, new styles in re volving book case in either golden or fumed oak, new parlor tables in mahogany and a very handsome new walnut music cabinet. Pleased to have you visit this department and inspect these latest ideas in furniture.

The Daintiest of China Tea Sets ARE TO BE FOUND IN THIS SHOWING ON THE BALCONY

The daintiest of charming china tea sets are to be found in this great showing on the balcony of the new china store. Beautiful creations from such potteries as Wedgwood, Aynsley and the leading French potteries are offered. Aynsley and Wedgwood creations predominate and some genuinely artistic efforts are shown.

It's the best assortment we have shown for many a day and we do not remember ever having offered better values. These are conveniently arranged on the balcony making it an easy matter for you to view the whole showing in comfort. Come in and look the offerings over today.

Forty pieces of the daintiest china at-

\$10.00

\$12.00

\$16.00 \$30.00

\$18.00 \$35.00

\$20.00 \$50.00

\$22,50 and others

Attractive Hall Racks From \$22.50

LET US SHOW YOU FIVE STYLISH RACKS PRICED FROM THIS FIGURE UP TO \$32.50—SOME IN WINDOWS

THE SEASON of raincoats and rubbers and soaking umbrellas is upon us and therefore the season of hall racks, for the hall rack gives you a proper place for these articles of winter wear. They have a place for the soaking umbrellas, a place to store the rubbers so that you won't have to "hunt the house" next time you require them and lots of hooks on which to hang the over-garments.

We show some attractive styles in hall racks-have them in Golden oak and Early English finished oak. Five styles are offered on the fourth floor priced at

\$32.50, \$32.00, \$25.00 and \$22.50

If your taste runs to hall mirrors and seats, our stock is replete with the newest ideas in these and we would greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you the finest assortment of such items in the city.



Sterling Silver Spoons-For October Wedding Gifts IDEAL FOR GIFT GIVING-APPRECIATED ALWAYS AND FOR MANY YEARS

STERLING silver for wedding gifts is ideal. A gift in this material will be used and prized by the bride for years. Being sterling in its beauty and usefulness won't diminish with the years of service. For October weddings you couldn't choose anything more acceptable. And when choosing sterling what could be more desirable than a set of sterling spoons? Spoons are most necessary items of table adornment and any bride would be delighted with a set chosen from these beautiful patterns. We have them priced from \$18.00 per dozen down to \$10.00.

See these beautiful patterns-

IN DESSERT SPOONS we show four attractive patterns-Iris, Diana, Irene and Louis XV. These are of finest sterling silver and priced at per dozen \$35.00, \$30.00 and......\$27.50 IN STERLING TABLESPOONS we show the same patterns, priced at per dozen \$40 to \$36.00

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C. COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS.

SEND FOR THIS-FREE

Our fine, large Catalogue for 1909 is printed on the finest paper. The book has almost 2,000 illustrations of good size. Every article is fully described and priced, making it an easy matter to do your shopping at home if you have this book. Send your name for a copy TODAY.

CERTAINLY ENDS KIDNEY TROUBLE

Backache, Kidney Disorder and Mis-ery in Bladder Vanishes

If you take several doses of Pape's Diurctic, all backache and distress from out-of-work kidneys or bladder trouble will vanish, and you will feel fine

from out-of-work kidneys or bladder trouble will vanish, and you will feel fine.

Lame back, painful stitches, rheumatism, nervous headache, dizziness, irritability, sleeplessness, inflamed or swollen eyelids, worn-out, sick feeling and other symptoms of sluggish, inactive kidneys disappear.

Uncontrollable; smarting, frequent urination (especially at night) and all bladder misery-ends.

This unusual preparation goes at once to the disordered kidneys, bladder and urinary system, and distributes its healing, cleansing and vitalizing influence directly upon the organs and glands affected, and completes the cure before you realize it.

The moment you suspect any kidney or urinary disorder, or feel rheumatism pains, b. gin taking this harmless medicine, with the knowledge that there is no other remedy at any price, made anywhere else in the world, which will effect so thorough and prompt a cure as a fifty-ceut treatment of Pape's Diuretic, which any druggist can supply.

Your physician, pharmacist, banker or any mercantile agency will telf you that Pape, Thompson & Pape, of Cincinnati, is a large and responsible medicine concern, thoroughly worthy of your cenfidence.

Only curative results can come

medicine concern, thoroughly worthy of your confidence.

Only curative results can come from taking Pape's Diurctic, and a few days' treatment means clean, active, healthy kidneys, bladder and urinary organs—and no backache.

Accept only Pape's Diurctic—fifty-cent treatment—any drug store—any-where in the world.



GOOD PLUMBING

and health go together, you've any doubts about sanitary conditions of house you should have an

EXAMINATION

made at once. We have our own methods for testing drains, and can tell conditions to a certainty. Contracts taken for big or little, jobs. Come and talk with us about prices.

HAYWARD & DODS

tailor can make.

REFORM &

News of the World in Brief

PROVINCIAL

John Short's Case

John Short's Case

VANCOUVER, Oct. 9.—For the alleged theft of an electric motor from Christ church, John Short this morning in police court-was committed for trial, reserving his defence. The motor cost the church \$175, and it was alleged Short sold it to J. R. Waite, a second-hand dealer, for \$11. The motor was used by the church to furnish power to the pipe organ.

Body in Coal-Harbor
VANCOUVER, Oct. 9.—The decomposed remains of an unknown man this morning were found floating in Coal harbor. The body was well dressed in a dark suit and white shirt. There were no shoes. As nearly as the police can judge, the man was 5 feet 7 inches tall, of heavy build and dark complexion. There was not a scrap of effects by which identification could be made. The police believe the case was one of sulcide.

any the gase was one of suicide.

Offended Dignity

VANCOUVER, Oct. 9.—When Jailer approached Peter Troudow, a vagrant, and informed him he was dirty and unformed him he was dirty and dugeon and smote the jailer on the but recovered before his assailant to the battle with could damage him much and waded in to the battle with considerable energy. The combatants, both large men, fought desperately before other officers arrived. Troudow was taken to police court and charged with assaulting a police officer in the performance of his duty, and the case was remanded for a week.

Yukon Telegraph Surv.

At His Own Funeral

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Oct. 9.—W. Teeple, Methodist minister of Fonthill, near here, has had the experience of welcoming-people to-his own fun-real. A notice of Mr. Teeple for the cyling the time of same, was published in a local paper, and as the minister has many friends in St. Catharines some of them took the electric car to Fonthil to attend the supposed funeral. They were ushered into the house by Mr. Teeple himself, in excellent health, and he laughed when he heard what his friends were there for source of the rumor of his death.

Work on Yukon Roads.

DAWSON, Y. T., Oct. 9.—Work on the government roads, as ordered.

Yukon Telegraph Surv.

Yukon Telegraph Supplies

Yukon Telegraph Supplies

VANCOUVER, Oct. 9,—Tenders are being called for by the public works department for the packing of supplies into the various stations along the Yukon telegraph line in Northern British Columbia and the Yukon. This is the first year that these tenders have been called, the contract having hitherto been given to the Hudson's Bay company. The pack trains, which consist of from forty to fifty horses, start out from Hazelton, Telegraph Creek, Atlin and Quesnel about April 1 and return again in the early fall.

CANADIAN

Looking for Navy Work.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9.—Alex. Gracie, director of the British shipbuilding firm of Fairfield and Co., sailed for home yesterday on the Empress of Britain, as did also the Marquis of Graham, after having conferred with the Dominion government authorities regarding the building of Canada's navy.

Mr. Harris Explains

Mr. Harris Explains
OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—The department of
rade and commerce has received a
able from Mr. Harris, Canadian trade
commissioner in Japan, that in the

OUR STANDARD OF VALUE

These are the days of keen, strenuous competition

It is astonishing how many men are wearing Fit-Reform garments in preference to any that the merchant

The demand for Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats has

The Fit-Reform reputation has been built on value.

Tweed effects-

ALLEN & CO.

1201 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

NEW PITNER LIGHT

About 1,000 Candle Power for 1 cent per hour.

BOYDEN ECONOMIC ILLUMINATION CO.

Let Us Estimate on Your Wiring

One-sixth the cost of Tungsten Incandescent lighting; 1-18 the co ordinary electric lighting. Sole agents for Victoria and Vancouver

IT-REFORM

enjoy the esteem of gentlemen from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Raincoats and Fall Overcoats,

made up in a variety of elegant

\$15 to \$25

Fit-Reform garments have proved their quality and today

never been so active and so widespread before.

when tried and proven merit alone can win permanent

letter to a Toronto business—man he had said it was not safe to ship goods direct to the Japanese merchants because they were not to be trusted. He says his warning applied to one firm only, and not to Japanese business concerns as a whole. Harris, before his appointment, was a resident of Vernon, B. C.

Mounted Policeman in Trouble

Mounted Policeman in Trouble
EDMONTON, Oct. 9.—Lying in a
wagon surrounded by a detachment of
city and mounted police and shackled
to three convicts, Spence, Cristell, and
Magee, whom he had helped to escape
from prison at Fort Saskatchewan on
Wednesday, Private Watters, R. N. W.
M. P., was brought into the city last
night and is now confined at the barracks, Yesterday a farmer, J. W. Reed,
telephoned from south of Strathcona
that the men had supper there and
were sleeping in a barn. Inspector
Worsley, with three policemen, rushed
them before Watters could pull his service revolver.

Work on Yukon Roads.

Work on Yukon Roads.

DAWSON, Y. T., Oct. 9.—Work on the government roads, as ordered by the last Yukon council, is completed, with the exception of that on the Montana, Steel Fork, and Black Hills, and it will be finished in a few days. The lower Dominion work was prosecuted as far as possible with the funds made available. The work was begun at Jensen, and extended down the creek four and a half miles, leaving two and a half niles to be laid. The remainder when finished will make the road complete through to Gold Run, affording a continuous government highway the full length of Pominion, and making it possible to start in the summer with an auto or carriage stage and swing round the circle to Sulphur and back to Dawson by way of Dominion, or vice versa. The several road gangs which have come in have done much important work, and the country is better supplied with highways today than ever before in its history. Not only the northern, but also the southern portion of the territory is benefited.

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Fred Salter, Euro-bean traffic manager for the Grand Frunk, sailed today for Canada.

Austria's Navy.

Austria's Navy.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—It is now officially amounced that four battleships of the Dreadnought class are to be laid down, for the Austrian navy, together with four small cruisers and a number of torpedo craft. Either two of the battleships will have to be delayed, or they will have to be built in foreign yards. It does not appear that Austria has the building capacity at present to lay down all four until the whole of the Franz Ferdinand class are launched. Allowing, however, for a year's delay in laying down the fourth ship, the whole tumber should be finished by the end of 1913, according to the accepted Austrian rate of construction. Lord Charle: Beresford refused to take these ships into account in formulating his nava. Frogramme. Now that they are about to materialize, the "Wild Men," who call for the "two keels for one" standard, appear appreciably less

FOREIGN

Discount Rate Raised
BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.—The National
bank has raised the discount rate on
accepted bills to 3½ per cent, and on
non-accepted bills to 4 per cent. On
purchases of foreign securities the discount rate is 3½ per cent. On Belgian
funds cash sales the rate is unchanged.

Balloonist Injured
SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 9.—William
Mattery's dirigible balloon, the American, collapsed last night at a height
of 100 feet. Both of Mattery's wrists
were fractured when he struck the
ground. The machine, valued at \$3,000,
was destroyed, was destroyed,

Girl Student Killed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Three days
fter she had come up here from San
rancisco to take up work in a New York preparatory school, 16-year-old Eunice Mally last night was run down by a Columbus avenue street car and fatally injured. The car dragged her for about fifteen feet along the pavement, fracturing her skull, and inflicting serious internal injuries.

Poisoned by Diseased Meat. BRUSSELS. Oct. 9.—More than one

undred persons were poisoned recentear Ypres, through eating diseased eef. Four persons are dead, and the ecovery of others is not expected. A outcher who bought several sick an-mals supplied the village with meat, A dog which chewed a bone from one of the same animals died an hour after wards.

Not Bankrupts

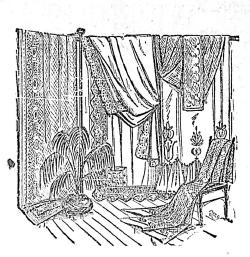
Not Bankrupts

GLENNS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 9.—United States Judge Ray today decided that the Hudson River Electric company, the Saratoga Gas and Electric Light and Power company, the Hudson River Power Transmission company and the Machson County Gas and Electric company cannot be adjudged bankrupts. The decision denies the petition of creditors of these companies and upholds the contention of their receivers that any public service corporations the companies come under special laws regarding bankrupts.

Henry Young & Co.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Curtain Muslins Silkolines And Sateens



MADRAS CURTAIN MUSLINS-White, ecru, yellow, cream with red, cream with green, cream with yellow, green with red, cream with blue, cream with pink; green, blue and gold. Single and double tasseled berders. Per yard, 85c, 65c, 60c, 50c. 45¢

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BARRETT FLEXIBLE CURTAIN RODS



1123 Government St. Victoria, B.C.

REAL ESTATE IN VICTORIA IS MOVING

LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US WE WILL FIND YOU A BUYER

· WE ARE GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS

GILLESPIE & HART

TELEPHONE 2040

1115 LANGLEY ST.

Across Canada From East To West With Agnes Deans Cameron

And she is a mighty interesting triveling companion. She will take y - (0 vor) are wise enough to be in the audience), for a mental trip from Montreal to Victoria, and will tell you about our great country in such a way that you will feel a bigger, better and broader Canadia: She will show

100 OF THE BEST PROCURABLE VIEWS

Depicting historic Canada, commercial Canada, industrial Canada. Canadians at work and at play, prairie scenes and mountain scenery. Come and bring the children—they will enjoy it.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH;

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 8 p. m.

General Admission 50¢, Children 25¢.

Tickets on sale at Hibben's, Wilkerson's, Baker Shoe Store, R. A. Brown & Co.'s or from any member of the Young People's Society,

smille of his nandwriting. Abdul Hamid has signified his intention of giving another \$5,000,000 to the Third army corps. It will be remembered that at the end of June he signed a check for \$5,000,000, and handed it over to the government, to be devoted to the needs of the army.

Americans in Turkey.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 .- While Ameri an financiers will not be permitted to participate in the coming \$35,000, 000 Turkish loan the visit of Zia Pasha as a special envoy from the new Sultan as a special envoy from the new Sultan to the Hudson-Fulton celebration will result in the opening of a vast field in Turkey for American capital. At a banquet by bankers and rallroadmen in this city. Zia Pasha said that he would make it his personal business on his return home to see that American bids for railroad and electric development concessions in Turkey are favorably considered. Under the new order of things in the Ottoman Empire, he said, property rights are fully provelopment concessions in Turkey are hader special laws regarding banks aptey.

Stories of Abdul Hamid.

SALONICA. Oct. 9.—A rumor that he ex-sultan, Abdul Hamid is writing is memoirs is oficially denied. He as, it is said, refused to touch a pen ince the publication of the history of is reign by the Committee of University of the case of the committee of the case of the case

Mysterious Shooting.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 9.—Graybold Peabody, said to be the son of Elliott H. Peabody, a lawyer of Worcester, Mass., died at the city hospital here Mass, died at the city hospital here yesterday as the result of a revolver wound inflicted early in the morning. The police hold to the theory that he committed suicide, but some mystery surrounds the shooting. Little is known here of Peabody. The shooing occurred in the office of the night watchman in a building in course of construction in Walhaut street. The watchman, who was in the office at the time, was taken to the station and time, was taken to the station and questioned, but later was released. According to the watchman's story, he

turned from Europe.

He said that at the international trades union conference in Berlin to which he was a fraternal delegate, he had strongly favored the formation of an international trades union. The had strongly favored the formation of an international trades union. The question was given much consider-ation, Mr. Gompers added, and was finally tabled, and will be discussed at the next international conference in Budapest.

Mr. Gompers went abroad to attend

he British Trades Union Congress in pswich, but later went to the internaonal conference in Paris. As a fra ernal delegate he did not have a vote n the Paris conference but took an ac

in the Paris conference but took an active part in the discussions.

The probable affiliation of the trade unions in Great Britain, France and the United States was discussed at length. In a report he will prepare for the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers will favor an international trades union league.

Mr. Gompers was adjudged in contempt of court with other officers of the American Federation of Labor for returning to withdraw the name of a certain firm from the federation's published so-called "unfair list."

HOUSES BUILT

On the Installment Plan

D. H. BALE CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Phone 1140. Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.



FLOUR

Royal Standard Flour goes further because it is better. It makes better bread, because it is milled from superior selected wheat by the most modern machinery. Every process is most carefully watched with a view to maintaining or even improving the standard. You should consult your own interest and try Royal Standard Flour.

More than this, in each 40-lb. sack of flour you secure a coupon which gives you an opportunity to win a 109-piece china dinner set. Look over our advertisements for the winning numbers each month.

VANCOUVER MILLING & GRAIN CO., Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

ETC., ETC. Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed. Prices right.

HAWKINS & HAYWARL

728 YATES ST.

PHONE 643.

ONE ACRE OF LAND with two-storey dwelling of six rooms, large barn, chicken sheds and outbuildings. Property is fenced, with good well of water, fruit trees, etc. a real bargain.

TO RENT

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, Victoria West, in splendid repair,

SILK SCARFS

75c to \$3.50

ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

Shipchandlery.



LOGGERS' TOOLS A SPECIALTY

Humber Bicycles ARRIVED

reached us yesterday, and are now being opened up for sale. These machines are of the usual Humber quality, and we have models selling from \$45.00 up to \$65.00. Unusual bicycle value. We have also a few Singers left from the shipment that arrived last week. We are going to clear these lines out, and are offering special inducements just now. Call in and let us show you what we have to offer. Do not delay, they will soon be gone.

Thos. Plimley, Central Cycle Depot

1110 Government St. Opposite Spencer's. Victoria, B. C.

Wm. Jennings Bryan

THE SILVER-TONGUED ORATOR

LECTURE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13TH

Box office opens Monday, 11th.

TO ENJOY OUR IDEAL FALL WEATHER INVEST

ice of the Experienced Motorist. The car you will eventually buy.

PLIMLEY AUTOMOBILE CO., Limited

R. P. CLARK, Manager.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Arrange Year's Programme.
A pleasant meeting of the Victoria ladies' musical society was held yesterday afternoon in Waitt's hall at which arrangements were made for the coming season.

Studio Recital.

At the studio, 729 Courtenay street, a number of the parents and friends of the pupils of Mrs. Bridges assembled yesterday to listen to a very enjoyable recital. All expressed themselves pleased with the work of the young performers.

Regimental Meeting

A meeting of the Fifth Regiment will be held at the drill hall on Wednesday evening for the purpose of considering the reports from the several company associates with regard to the proposal for the formation of

A Coming Ball

A Coming Ball
On Friday, the 22nd inst., the ladies of the Seamen's Institute League will give a ball in the Women's building at the fair grounds, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the funds of the Institute. Arrangements are in charge of an efficient committee and no effort will be spared to make the affair a compiete success. The Women's building is admirably adapted for the purposes of a ball, as has already been amply demonstrated.

"Guest Day."

The first "guest day" for the season at the Alexandra Club will take place on Wednesday afternoon next, from 4 to 6.30 o'clock. A special interest will attach to this occasion as Mrs. E. c. Titon, prior to her leaving Victoria, will be the guest of honor. All members are cordially invited to attend.

Local Man Gets Contract

The contract for the concrete and masonry work in connection with the crected at Ladysmith has been let to John Avery, 1009 Douglas street. The John Avery, 1009 Douglas street. The structure will be 82 feet long by 47 feet wide. The designs were prepared by Myles Morley, city surveyor of the smaller like.

College Principal to Preach

The Rev. Dr. Sipprell, principal of Columbian College, New Westminster, will preach in the Victoria West Methodist church today, Dr. Sipprell is one of the orators of British Columbia and as a pulpit speaker is always welcome. The college of which he is principal has start of the season's work with a splendid attendance of studerts and everything points to this before a work. verything points to this being a most successful ear.

Wireless on Queen Charlottes

Wireless on Queen Charlottes

Work on the new wireless station
near Ikeda Bay, Queen Charlotte
Islands is under way, the mast having been erected during the past few
days. Two buildings are being constructed, one for the wireless apparatus, the other to 'provide ā dwelling
house for the operator engaged at the
station. The station has an elevation
of 150 feet above the sea level. Owing
to the difficulty in getting the apparatus to Ikeda Bay, due to the fact
that the Amur is the only vessel which
calls at that point, there will be a considerable delay before the station is
in operation. C. P. Edwards, Dominion
wireless superintendent has returned
to the city after inspecting the operations.

Mexican Parcel Post

Mexican Parcel Post

The long-delayed direct parcels post service between Canada and Mexico has at last been arranged. This service instead of being handled via England, as formerly, with a consequent delay of from two to four months in transit, will be handled by the steamers of those lines sailing direct between Canadian and Mexican ports on both the Atlantic and Pacific coast. This rule came into force on October 1. From Canada the weight limit will be eleven pounds, and the rate 12 cents per pound, while from Mexico the weight limit will be five kilograms, and the rate 30 cents, Mexican, per 500 grams. Parcels should in future be carried from one country to the other with maximum delay of thirty days.

Y. W. C. A. Monthly Meeting.

Y. W. C. A. Monthly Meeting.
The monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Young Women's Christian Association was held on Friday, president, Miss Fawcett, in the chair and the following members present: Mesdames Forman, J. G. Brown, Adams, Niom, Smith, Andrew, Oliver, Collis, Kingham, Turner and Miss Russell. The treasurer's report showed that receipts had covered the expenses for the month. Bills to the amount of \$83,45 were ordered paid. The market in the month of \$100 mills of the month of \$100 mills of the month of \$100 mills of the managazines for the reading room are regular boarders, 27 transients and 36 mames on the register. Books or magazines for the resignation of Miss Henger the traveler's aid secretary, owing to ill health, was accepted with regret, and a report of her excellent work will be read at the annual meeting of the women's council next. work will be read at the annual meeting of the women's council next menth. It was decided to have a jam and fruit donation party on Tuesday next from 3 to 6 at the home, 942 Pandora avenue, and to invite the ladies of the city to come and take tea, and view the home.

Authoress and Publisher.

R. P. CLARK, Manager.

A distinguished visitor, in the person of Mrs. Alice Harriman, authoress and publisher of Seattle, arrived in town yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Harriman, authoress and publisher of Seattle, arrived in town yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Harriman is some of Mrs. Alice Harriman, authoress and publisher of Seattle, arrived in town yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Harriman in the first woman in America to take up the work of publishing moder her own is signature. Two years ago she established apublishing bonse in Seattle and besides bringing out a book of her own, has, during the past fourteen books and booklets for other writers, all of which have had a most successful sale. Songs of the Sound." Mrs. Harriman's creaturity.

Description—Cartriage 203 British; weight of barrel, 21.5 grains; length of barrel, 22.21 and 28 inches, muzzle velocity 2000 feet per waiting the past proposed in the proposed of the sound. The your local dealer is with out a supply of the Ross Rille write us direct.

PRICE S35.00.

Write for Catalogue.

The ROSS RIFLE CO., Quebec, P.Q.

Subscribe for THE COLQUIST | Subscribe for THE COLONIST | Sature of Seattle, "Bandling" of Seattle, and person of New Mrs. Beautifully bound and illustration. It is a volume of clever little poems, beautifully bound and illustration. It is a volume of clever little poems, beautifully bound and illustration. It is a volume of clever little poems, beautifully bound and illustration. It is a volume of clever little poems, beautifully bound and illustration. It is a volume of clever little poems, beautifully bound and illustration. It is a volume of clever little poems, beautifully bound and illustration. It is a volume of clever little poems, beautifully bound and illustration. It is a volume of clever little poems, beautifully bound and illustration. It is a volume of clever little poems, beautifully bound and illustration. It is a volume of clever little poems, beauti

brellas and our prices are even more moderate than ever. Note

VICTORIA HOUSE

at 8 p. m., October 9, 1999; SYNOPSIS. North Pacific high area is central over leable and Utan and the pressure is filling up in this district but remains low ever the northern part of the province; rain has fallen on the Washington cass and northward and inland at Barker-ville. Temperatures have been higher in this section of the province and in western Oregon, Washington and Callfornia. East of the Rockies the pressure is moderately high and the weather lar with lower temperatures. In the Yukon the weather is fair and millé. TEMPERATURE. Min.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., t 8 p. m., October 9, 1909:

Lowest
Mean
Sunshine, 3 hours, 54 minutes.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Borstein

The funeral of the late Hermann Borstein will take place this after-noon at 2 o'clock from 1144 Yates street. The arrangements are being noon at 2 o'clork from 1144 Yntes street. The arrangements are being carried out by the Hanna undertak-ing parlors, and the funeral will be under the auspices of the I. O. O. F., who will attend in a body.

Get a new Shipping Book, the old one won't do now, from the Victoria Book and Stationery Co.



Where Quality Is Paramount and Prices Consistent With Quality

Hundreds of satisfied patients can testify to our efficiency in accurate eye-testing. Care and skill in every undertaking. Honest value for your money.

CONSULTATION FREE.

J. H. LePage

Optician and Optometrist, 1242 Government Street (Cor. Yates)

Hall's Sarsaparilla

Gives the system all the force and vigor so much needed at this time of the year. If you suffer from

Nervousness, Neuralgia, Rheu-matism, Anemia, Inactive Liver or Clogged Kidneys

This famous remedy will slowly and steadily cure you. \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

HALL & CO. Central Drug Store

Cor. Douglas and Yates Streets Victoria - Tel. 201

"The Bon Ton"

The best place to buy
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, NOVELTIES, ETC.
FOWNES' GLOVES FOWNES GLOVES
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
per pair, \$1.00
For the Lady of Fashion we
eep the C. B. a la Spirite Cor-

Fancy Goods made to order. MRS. J. E. ELLIOTT Next to Carnegle Library. 760 Yates St. Phone R. 1621

Splendid Building Lot

In Exclusive Neighborhood A. M. JONES

WOMEN'S UMBRELLAS with bone handles, good covering, and steel frames, at each \$1.00 and \$1.25

G. A. Richardson & Co. 636 YATES ST.

THE "UNDERWOOD" **TYPEWRITER**

See it with the others. Before buying a poor imitation investigate the "Underwood." You will save money by so doing.

BAXTER & JOHNSON

809 Government. Phone 730 150 "Underwoods" in use

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JOHN T. DEAVILLE, Proprietor.

School Books Exchanged

We have a good stock of High School and other grades in stock.

WE BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE.

To Hand, Large Consignment of OLD COUNTRY BLANKETS

EIDERDOWN QUILTS Ladies' and Children's Hosiery Also a heavy stock of choice NOTTINGHAM LACE CUR-TAINS

TAINS
Ranging in price from 50c to
\$6 per pair. A cordial invitation to all to inspect our magnificent new goods.

THE "BON AMI"



PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Kodaks, Premos, Century, Hawkeyes, Cinematograph, Cameras and Lan-terns.

Amateurs' developing and printing done at short notice. Anything appertaining to photogra-phy we have.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD 715 Pandora Street.

SMOKE inacijoje i OF WIS

F. H. SCHNOTER,

Victoria, B. C.

Ornaments of Jet

You will find it easy to pick out your needs here. Our stock comprises expensive as well as moderate priced articles.

EARRINGS, per pair, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.00, and \$3.50

CROSSES, up from \$3.00

LONG CHAINS, up from \$5.00

BRACELETS, snakes, etc., \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00

Also, Hatpins, 59c., and \$1.00; Brooches, Necklets, etc.

The different articles of jet may be worn by ladies of all ages, and this is one of the reasons for its great popularity.

SONS REDFERN &

1009 GOVERNMENT STREET

VICTORIA, B.C.

J. A. SAYWARD.

Sashes

Doors and

Woodwork

all Kinds

LUMBER ROCK BAY VICTORIA, B. C.

Rough and Lumber-Shingles Laths, Etc.

The Taylor Mill

Limited Liability. Mill. Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 628. Telephone 564

WHEAT FOR POULTRY

SYLVESTER FEED CO. 709 Yates St.

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Bamboo Blinds for Verandah, 8x8 and 6x7 for sale here. 1404 Government Street (Cor. Joh nson Street.)

Your New Home

When planning a new building, or additions or alterations to your present home, we should appreciate a chance to submit figures covering the necessary plumbing and heating equipment. We are in a position to supply the best makes of santary supplies and you will find it to your advantage to at least let us estimate before placing your contract.

Don't forget that we are ready t all times to come immediate-y when you need us for repairs r work of any kind.

The Colbert Plumbing and Heating Co., Ltd. 755 Broughton street, near Blan-chard street,

NEW ARRIVALS IN SILKS

Pongee, all colors; finest Cotton, Crepe, and Linen. BEAUTIFUL CHINESE AND JAPANESE POTTERY.

LEE DYE & CO.

Siche Gas

Machine Always did and always will give entire satisfaction. Safe, economical. Have your own

lighting plant-it's cheaper.

E. F. GEIGER

1428 Douglas St. Phone 226

MAKE IT A POINT TO DINE AT The POODLE DOG

Restaurant

The very best the market affords is always served in our 6 COURSE CLUB LUNCH 35 Cents Pays For It. Table service unexcelled. Just try it for yourself. B. C. DAVIES, Prop.

CHEAP

Sprague Motor 3 H. P. Direct Current. 230 Volts, 11-5 amp.

FOR SALE

With Starting Box. All com-The Colonist

For a Snap in

NEW BOILERS

Victoria Machine Depot Co

THE NEW ENGLAND RESTAURANT

Government Street

Established Over 50 Years. M. & L. Young

TELEPHONE 161.

MT. TOLMIE Sand and Gravel

SCREENED AND GRADED Lineham Scott Sand &

Gravel Co. The finest material to use for all kinds of concrete and building work

Deliveries made to any part of the city in any quantity.

Office 634 Viow Street

. Get our prices

Phones: Mangr.'s residence, 2198, Office 664; Pits L1851

FOR SALE=

Cor. Broad and View Sts., Victoria, B. C.

Just received a splendid line of these at prices ranging from

All colours-and washable.



Our long-delayed shipment of English Humber Bicycles

VICTORIA THEATRE

BUICK MOTOR CAR

Orders now being taken for our seventh carload.

IT'S THE SAME WITH Whiskies and Wines

As with everything else. The biggest stock means the best variety, the widest range of best brands and consequently the very best and most econo-mical buying for the purchaser.

Ours is the largest line in Victoria, and the prices will make you come again.

Many heads of families have found already that they can always get just what they call for here, delivered at their residences in the nick of time, just when we promise it, and that price is always right.

Fine Old Port and Sherry a Specialty



Capital City Wine Store

1327 Douglas St.

SLATINE ROOFING

Rolls contain 108 and 216 square feet, and are sold for 109 and 209 square feet. Cement, nalls and instructions in centre of each roll.

SLATINE is fire, water, acid and gas proof; unaffected by extremes of heat or cold, weatherproof indestructible.

SLATINE also possesses several distinctly superior qualities of its own, in that it has an absolutely pure wool felt foundation, and has a specially protected weather coating, consisting of a heavy layer of mineral rubber, in which is imbedded a cont of weatherproof mineral. SLATINE WILL NOT WRINKLE OR BUCKLE

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. VICTORIA B. C., AGENTS

With the advent of cooler evenings you will appreciate these tea table dainties:

MUFFINS, BAFFS, CRUMPETS, BUNS, SCONES, AND BROWN BREAD.

These goods are delicious toasted. Try them in our tearoom with our special

Cream goods fresh daily

During the

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entire history of 62 years no claim has ever been disputed on a technicality

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General Agents

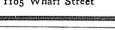
1207 Government St.

P. & B. Deadening Felt

partitions for warmth and deadening sound.

Made in three weights. Samples and prices on ap-

> R. ANGUS 1105 Wharf Street





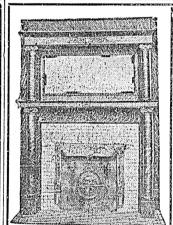
Real Hair Braids

great variety, at Mrs. C. Kosche's Hairdressing Parlors 1105 Douglas St.

Phone 1175.



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Mantels, Grates and liles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Sole agents for Nephi Plaster Parls, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

Deposits

The B. C. Permanent Loan Co. accepts deposits of \$1 and upwards. The total amount on any part thereof may be withdrawn at any time. Cheques are supplied to each deposits or for this purpose. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is added to the account half-yearly and compounded. Money can be sent by mall and all correspondence promptly attended to. Paid up capital over \$1,-000,000. Assets over \$2,000,000. Branch office 1210 Government street.

LEMON GONNASSON & CO. DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY.

Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring. THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

RESCUE WORK AT EXTENSION

Men Who Were Engaged Heroically Are Least Aware of the Heroism

The heroism of the miners of Extension working in peril of the deadly after-damp to recover the bodies of their comrades from the mine is recognised least by those who took part in the work. To them what they did was part of "the day's work." It is a fine body of men, this coal-begrimed throng now idle at Ladysmith walling until the inspectors have completed their examination and the timbermen and brattleemen have replaced the blownout timbers and "brattlees"—as the partitions which carry the air in its proper courses are known—when the miner's trains will be filled again with men, each with a pit-lamp on his forehead and a canteen in his hand.

When the hundreds hurried out from the exploded mine on Tuesday morning it was not necessary to call for volunteers a second time; it was not necessary to call for volunteers a second time; it was not necessary to call for volunteers at all. The pit boss, Alex Shay, the mine manager, Andrew Bryden, recognized that they were to lead, and the first men met with recognized that they were to lead, and the first men met with recognized that they were to follow. They hurrled into the gaseous mine where after-damp, which had blotted out thirty lives, was still accumulating, and aften they dropped almost exhausted to their knees, recovered themselves and renewed the work of scarching. If anyone had told them they were engaged in a work of heroism they would have laughed—they were simply "doling what had to be done."

Matter of Duty

To their credit are from twelve to twenty lives, at least; possibly many more. Had it not been for the com-ing of Pit Boss Shaw, his brother and Davidson, whose son had been num-Davidson, whose son had been numbered among the dead, a party of cleven, which, after breaking from five who stumbled up a cross cut into firedamp, which felled the quintette with a breath, would have been added to the dead. Lost, after struggling from one working to another and driven back again and again by afterdamp to where they started, the eleven had sat down to wait for what they thought the inevitable. Hope had gone, and they crouched down in the darkness, discussing with terrordistorted faces, the impending end, when the sound of their voices carried beyond the timbered stopping to where the Shaws and Davidson, with safety lamps in hand, were searching.

The shout of the rescuers had no time to echo before they shouted back, and an instant later the boarding was being torn away and a faintly-flickering safety lamp showed like a beacon to guide them to safety when all had seemed lost.

The rescue of the terror-stricken little driver was another work of the rescuers. The little chap, just in his 'teens, had experienced his first explosion. He had been well away from where the explosion launched its concussion and aftermath of rushing wind followed by choking gas, but he had heard enough to bring out the beads of perspiration on his forehead, and he fell, terror-stricken, on his hands and knees in the mud of the mine. There, numbed with fright, he crouched until the younger Shaw running up the slope found him, sobbing: "Of take me out, take me out. What will my mother think?"

"I grabbed hold of his sweater and tucked him under my arm," said bered among the dead, a party of eleven, which, after breaking from five

"I grabbed hold of his sweater and tucked him under my arm." said Shaw in telling of the thing. "Poor little chap, he was such a little nipper." Hero Rescuers

Hero Rescuers

Hero Rescuers

These are but few of the stories that could be told; most of the rescuers refused to talk of the things that had befallen deep down in the gas-laden atmosphere of the darkened mine. Those who watched and walted at the pitmouth, though, saw them totter and almost fall as they came out, and they knew, as all miners know, that "they'd got too much gas." But none regarded themselves as heroes, they simply "did the work for which they drew the wage."

While those who tolled to recover the bodies from the mine were busy, others were engaged in work they cared less for—comforting those whose loved ones had been taken from them by the cruel damp. Others looked after the bodies that were borne away wrapped in sheets, standing guard over them until they were taken to the homes at Ladysmith. All were men with a manhood in which they might well take pride.

Sunday, Oct. 10th, 1909

Price 75c

MENU

SOUP Chicken Giblet Consomme Royal RELISHES

Celery Green Onions Olives

FISH Boiled Spring Salmon, Parsley Sauce

> SALAD Lobster Mayonnaise

ENTREES

Ox Joint Saute a la Jardinere Hamburg Steak with Mushrooms Banana Fritters, Rum Sauce

ROASTS

Young Chicken Stuffed 'Leg of Pork, Apple Sauce Prime Ribs of Beef, Horseradish

VEGETABLES

Garden Peas Stewed Tomatoes Boiled, Mashed and Baked Potatoes DESSERT

Steamed Fig Pudding, Brandy
Sauce
Lemon, Huckleberry, Apple Pie
Vanila Ice Cream
Imported Cheese
Cake Fruit Cafe Noir

THEY KEEP THE BRAKES SET

And So Can Never Do Their Best

Many men, and more women, go through life like a train with the en-gine tugging, but the brakes hard on. They never get anywhere near top speed, because they are never really well.

well.

Probably they do not own even to themselves that they are sick, but they scarcely know what it is to really "feel good." Always there is Headache, or that "dragged out feeling" which makes good work, either mental or physical, utterly impossible.

or physical, utterly impossible.

The most common trouble with all these people is that they have Constipation. Their systems are poisoned with the waste matter, which stays in the blood, instead of being promptly removed by the bowels. Harsh purgatives are worse than no treatment at all, because they weaken and irritate the bowels, instead of curing the trouble.

The natural and permanent cure for Constipation, is "Fruit-a-tives."

"Fruit-a-tives" combins the well known laxative principles of apples, oranges, figs and prunes. So perfect is the combination that "Fruit-a-tives" acts like the fresh fruit, by stimulating the sluggish liver to supply the proper amount of bile to move the bowels regularly.

The most stubborn cases of Con-stipation promptly yield to the cura-tive and corrective effects of "Fruit-a-tives."

50 cents a box, six for \$2.50, or trial box, 25 cents—at dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Ltd., Ottawa.

Feuit-a-tives, Ltd., Ottawa,

Few of the miners of the 700 employed at Extension live elsewhere than at Ladysmith, the little town on the hillside fronting Oyster bay which houses 3,200 people, miners and those dependent upon their work. The majority are miners who have had long experience in mines of the old land, and there are also Slavs and Croetians, Austrians and other Europeans, who mostly live in little cottages "on the hill." They are homelike little places with well-kept gardens, chicken runs, etc., and in many of them the week has been a sad one. In one a widow and ten children mourn, in others widows are slowly recovering from the shock and planning for the future of the fatherless little ones—a hard fight that must continue until the years pass and make the eldest of the orphaned flocks capable of being wage-eurners. Soon the little boy who tscarcely realizes the blow that has fallen will be old enough to be a mule driver in the cavernous depths where the miners drill out the coal so that steamships may run, factories may turn their wheels and householders steamships may run, factories may turn their wheels and householders cook for those who come to sit around their tables.

Bear Bereavement Bravely

Time is the great healer, and it will soften the blow. Rev. Mr. Ambrose when consoling the stricken families found that after the first shock of sorrow was over the widowed and orphan-ed were already trying to put the grief

row was over the widowed and orphaned were already trying to put the grief away.

"What's the use of keeping on thinking of it," said-the bereaved mother: "If you kept on thinking of it you couldn't live."

It it part of theilife of a mining community, this grief—but that does not soften the blow. There is many a home in the mining town in which a story of accident from which its immediate relatives or friends have suffered is told. One of the bereaved mothers had already lost two husbands and a son when the explosion in No. 2 mine took away another son. Fate has been harsh indeed with some.

The story is told of how a woman whose husband was killed in the explosion at Nanaimo many years ago was waiting at the pit mouth for her husband's body when her little boy left at home fell in the well and was drowned.

Meanwhile Ladysmith is burying the mine victims. On Thursday seven were carried to the grave. Friday thirteen were burled, yesterday two funerals took place at Ladysmith and one at Nanaimo, where another funeral will take place today. The investigation being conducted by the mine inspectors has not yet been completed and has been accordingly adjourned.

PLANS INDUSTRY

Would Establish Factory for Manufacture of

John Goffey, bearing credentials John Golley, bearing creaentials from many of the leading hat manufacturers of the United States and Great Britain, late of the firm of John B. Stetson & Co., and formerly employed for ten years in the Victor Jay Company of London England is in

Great Britain, late of the firm of John B. Stetson & Co., and formerly employed for ten years in the Victor Jay Company, of London, England, is in Victoria seeking capital and a site to open a hat manufacturing plant in this city. Mr. Goffey declares that with \$5,000 he can open a factory here, that he will give employment for over fifty persons, that he has the practical knowledge required, and that there is a market from here east to Montreal warranting the venture.

In this proposed factory Mr. Goffey states that he could make stiff hats, which could be manufactured equally as well as those on the market by the firms with whom he has been engaged. In Vancouver several merchants have already consented to take the first consignment of hats made, if the proposed plant is ever put in operation.

As to material, the fur-felt is imported from Australia, this practically being the chief article used in the manufacture of a hat. The straw which the summer hats are made of, for both men and women, would come from Japan, and much could be saved in the manufacture of the hat, owing to Victoria's close connection with the Mikado's Empire, whereas the straw for the American manufacturers has to be reloaded into trains and drawn across the continent, which adds greatly to the cost of manufacture.

Mr. Goffey has consulted the provincial government, Simon Leiser, president of the board of trade, and the Vancouver Island Development League, and all have endorsed the project. If this undertaking can be made a success it will be the starting of an industry that will have nothing to compete with it West of Montreal.

Montreal.

ALEXANDRA CLUB'S SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Gratifying Reports Submitted of Past Season's Work

The annual general meeting of the lexandra Club took place on Friday at the club, with the president, Mrs. Henry Croft, in the chair. Those present were: Mrs. J. H. Gillespie, second vice-president; Mesdames Griffiths, Spratt, Hind, Tilton, conveners of committees: Mrs. Hasell, secretary-treasurer; Miss Mara. librarian, and a number of members. The unavoidable absence of Mrs. T. W. Powell, first vice-president, and Mrs. M. Jenkins, was greatly regretted. The reports for the year were received and were entirely satisfactory. The president gave an admirable address, and was presented with a basket of roses and lilles of the valley by Mrs. Hobden Gillespie, who, in a few words, expressed the sentiments of regard and affection felt by the committee towards the president. econd vice-president; Mesdames

affection felt by the committee towards the president.

The greatly improved condition of the library was especially noted, and in view of the continuous supply of new books, and the necessity for keeping the older ones in order, it was unanimously decided that the annual subscription to the library should be raised from \$1 to \$2. A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Mara and Miss Fitz-Gibbon for their energetic services in

subscription to the library should be raised from \$1 to \$2. A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Mara and Miss Fitz-Gibbon for their energetic services in this department.

The president made a special appeal for the support of the club in promoting the ball, the proceeds of which will be contributed towards the new Woman's building at the exhibition grounds. After discussion it was decided to fix this event for November and the following committee was appointed to determine the date and make preliminary arrangements: Mrs. Henry Croft, convener, Mesdames H. Gillespie, C. M. Roberts, R. Janison, C. J. V. Spratt, A. T. Watt, Miss Macdonald, Miss Mara and Miss Fitz-Gibbon.

The election of officers for the incoming year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Henry Croft, First vice president, Mrs. T. W. Powell.

Second vice president, Mrs. Hebden Gillespie.

Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Hasell. Librarian, Miss Mara.

Committee: Mrs. M. Jenkins, Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mrs. Lewis Hind, Mrs. C. J. V. Spratt, Mrs. John Pigott, Mrs. FitzGibbon, Miss Tully, Mrs. Robert Beavan, Mrs. A. F. Griffiths, Mrs. Thornton Fell.

At the conclusion of the business the members were entertained at tea, and very general satisfaction prevailed at the continued growth, influence and usefulness of the club.

Ladies' Flannelette Waists, in good designs and colors, 75c. each, at Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.

WordAbout Piano

Certificates

If you happen to be one of the several hundred "happy" possessors of a "so-called piano certificate," kindly remember that we will redeem it for \$25 more than its face value as part payment on any new piano in our warerooms if presented before Oct. 20th.

All instruments are marked in plain figures and we guarantee you a better piano for less money than any other firm in the city.

Investigate this before purchasing.

1231 Government St.

Sole Agents for Gerhard Heintzman

And other high grade pianos.

\$14, \$12, \$9 and ... \$5.00 COAL AND WOOD

OAK HEATERS, for coal,

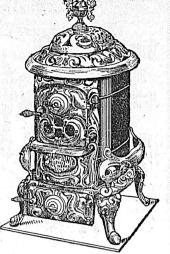
HEATERS, the kind that open and show the fire, making a room bright and cheerful, \$17, \$14 and\$12

AIRTIGHT HEATERS, from\$2.25

Drake & Horn

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

608 Yates Street Corner Government Street



PATRONIZE

The Anti-Combine Grocers

And save money on everything you buy.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

TAIT'S ENGLISH GRANULATED SUGAR-

The most economical sugar on the market. ANTI-COMBINE TEA-The finest Tea ever offered at

Try a pound. C. & Y. FRESH INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUT-

Jelly possible, 4 packets for25¢ We have five wagons running and give the best Delivery service in the City.

ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER, makes the finest

COPAS & YOUNG

Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Phones 94 and 133

Phones 94 and 133



Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas Street

Now Showing Furs for Ladies and Children

The Dominion Bank

Capital paid up \$3.980,000.

Reserves \$5,300,000

Victoria branch now open in the temporary premises at the corner of Fort and Broad streets.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Drafts, travelers' letters of credit and travelers' cheques issued available everywhere. Branches, agents and correspondents in all parts of the world. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Highest current rate of interest allowed on savings deposits.

C. E. THOMAS, MANAGER.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST

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Home Junior

Air Tight

Heaters



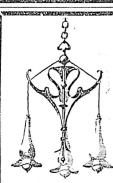
Air Tight

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Heaters

The largest and best assorted stock in the city.

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.



You Want "Quality" ELECTROLIERS

"WE HAVE THEM"

See our stock of artistic designs for the new

TUNGSTEN LAMPS

The Hinton Electric Co., Limited

GOVERNMENT STREET

THE MARKET THAT SERVES YOU BEST

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR SUNDAY DINNER. Fore Quarter Spring Lamb...... Sirloin Steak, 2 pounds Give us your orders. We are sure to please you.

THE MARKET THAT SERVES YOU BEST

-POPULAR LECTURES -Emmanuel Baptist Church-

A COURSE OF LECTURES

Will be delivered in the Auditorium of the church EVERY SECOND TUESDAY, at 8 p. m.

TUESDAY, at 8 p. m.

Oct. 5—'Love, Courtship and Marriage, in Fact and Fiction."—Rev William Stevenson.

Oct. 5—'Love, Courtship and Marriage, in Fact and Fiction."—Rev William Stevenson.

Oct. 5—'He man Recital." The French-Canadian Dialect Poems of Dr.

"The Drummond. "The Habitant." "Johnnie Courteau" and "The Voyageur."—Rev. D. E. Hatt. B.

Nov. 2—"The Jacobite Songs." with vocal illustrations by Scottish talent.—Rev. William Stevenson.

Nov. 16—"Religion is Business, and Business is Religion."—Rev. H. Francis Perry, D.D., Vancouver.

Nov. 36—"King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table."—Rev. William Stevenson.

Lec. 14—"The French Revolution."—Rev. W. Stevenson.

ADMISSION TICKETS

ADMISSION TICKET'S

Single, adult tickets 25c; juvenile, 10c,
Single scason, admitting to entire course, \$1.00,
Family, scason, admitting to entire course, \$3.00,
Juvenile, scason, admitting to entire course, 60c,
Tickets may be had of members of the B. Y. P. U.; Sunday School
teachers, and at various stores in the city.

Thurs., Oct. 14

JOS. M. GAITES

Offers the Greatest Musical Comedy Success

With Victor Morley, Bessie Clifford and 80-PEOPLE-80

Without fear of contradiction, the largest and best musical comedy on tour

See the Great Aerial Electric Swing-Hear the Famous Yama Yama Mar

Prices—50c to \$2.00

Mail orders as usual. Sale Tuesday, October 12.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date, i, the undersigned intend to apply for the lense of the foreshore opposite lot 46, Vietoria district. J. E. MACRAE, Vancouver, B. C., 25th June, 1909.

DANCING

Vancouver, B. C., 25th June, 1909.

Advertise in THE COLONIST dancing on Wednesday evening, October 6, for adults; Saturday, October 9, for children. A. O. U. W. Hall, Phone R1821.

Here and There

There are signs that the people of England will not much longer tolerate the extravagances of the suffragettes. So far the crowds in the streets have looked on with a sort of amused tolerance of antics which seemed to be harmless. But now that what many Englishmen consider, vital questions, must be decided, when the people are eagerly waiting for instructions from their leaders, the foolish women who would prevent such speakers, as Lloyd George or Asquith, from addressing audiences may expect rough usage. It is probable the opposition of such mobs as assembled at Newcastle the other day will be more effectitive in putting down this movement and in bringing the women to their senses than the officers of the law or the discipline of the prisons.

It is sometimes said as an excuse

law or the discipline of the prisons.

It is sometimes said as an excuse for the conduct of the suffragettes that the gentlewomen among them are doing violence to their own feelings and to the traditions in which they have been brought up. It is thought that the pain which they feel is a part of the martyrdom for which they claim sympathy. But this is their greatest mistake. A woman' innate feeling of what is becoming should never be violated. It is her best guide and in obedience to its leading lies her safety. Nothing that she can achieve is worth to her the price of her own self respect. Even in little things it is true that it is not wise for a woman to force berself to act a part from which she naturally shrinks. In such matters no one can dictate to another. Each must be a law unto herself.

self.

In a speech on Dr. Johnson a short time since, Lord Rosebery took occusion to give his hearers some good advice as to the use of their dictionaries. This is greatly needed by most of us. Although we speak hut one language we understand its use very imperfectly. The practice of consulting a dictionary is one in which all young people should be encouraged. Unless this habit is formed in youth it is not likely that in the hurry and stress which comes to most men and women of mature years time will be taken to acquaint themselves with the meaning of words and the niceties of their use which are the most evident marks of culture. The diligent use of a good dictionary is a means of education at the disposal of everyone and it is one of which the wisest and most learned of men make the most use.

learned of men make the most use.

It would be hard to overrate the pleasure that the women who can sing and play well may give or the good that she can do. From the time her little ones can be soothed by her cradle song to the day when, as men and women, they leave her for their own homes, the influence of music helps to unite them. Is there any memory sweeter than that of the evenings when the members of a family blend their voices in songs or hymnataught them by their mother? Who does not know how close and tender is the tie between boys and girls who look for most of their pleasures in their own homes. Among these pleasures music is the one most innocent and has the strongest attraction.



The London Bioscope Showing Mammoth Programme of An-imated Pictures; 2 Illustrated Songs.

THE BEST TEN CENT SHOW ON THE CONTINENT.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS

Children at Matinee 5 cents. Doors pen: Night, 7:30; matinee, 2 o'clock.



FRICES-50c, 75c, \$1,00, \$1.50, \$2.00, tail orders as usual. Sale Tuesday Oc-

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Continuous Performance from 2 p. m. to 5:30, 7 to 11 p. m.

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WEEK OCTOBER 11th.

HARRY POLLARD, MARGURITA FISCHER CO. Great Dramatic Play,

Thou Shalt Not Kill." COUNG'S TRAINED FOX TERRIERS.
SHALE AND COLE
Dancers, Singers, Imitators,

BIOGRAPH,

JESS BLANK ARTHUR ELWELL Descriptive Ballad.

The doctor says you have got to take Cod Liver Oilif so, why not take it in the easiest and best form-why

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That is what the doctor means. He would not force you to take the crude oil when he knows the Emulsion is better-more easily digested and absorbed into the system -and will not upset the stomach like the plain oil. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send 10c., name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE
126 Wellington Street, West Toronto, Ont.

Any association which helps to spread among women nusical knowledge and musical culture is worthy of all encouragement. The homes of any city will be happier the more its women love this art. It is to promote the love and the study of music among the women of Victoria that the Ludles Musical Society was formed. For several years the society's concerts have given pleasure to the members and their friends. But this is a very small part of the good the society has accomplished. Its practices have drawn the music lovers together and the study has afforded a delightful occupation to its members, while the greater proficiency attained has given pleasure to many circles of relatives and friends.

It is to be hoped that this useful

and friends.

It is to be hoped that this useful woman's organization will have a very successful season this year and that many newcomers will join with the old members.

A late number of the Chart and Compass, the foreign organ of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society contains an excellent likeness of Mrs. (Capt.) Troup, the president of the Ladies' Guild of the Victoria branch with a picture of the site lately purchased by the guild for a new institute.

Old Time Manners

Old Time Manners

In social England, the following appears as indicating the exaggerated courtesy of fashionable people early in the eighteenth century. "Chester field teaches that it is boorist" to congratulate a friend on his approaching marriage with merely. I wish you joy, when he should have scarcely words to express the joy I feel upon your happy alliance with such and such a family. The 'compliment of condolence' on a bereavenent should be, not I am sorry for your loss," but I hope, sir, you will do me the justice to be persuaded to believe that I am not insensible of your unhappiness, that I take part in your distress, and shall ever be affilicted when you are so." His child began his lessons in breeding at nine years old, having till then learned Latin, Greek, French, history and geography. He is warned to beware of using proverbial, sayings in his speech, such as, 'One man's meat is another man's poison, or Every one to his taste, as the good man said when he kissed the cow.' He must attend the 'graceful motion of his arms, the manner of putting on his hat and giving his hand. Horace Walpole's entrance into a room is described by an eye-witness as 'In the style of affected delicacy which fashion has made's almost natural, chapeau bras between his hands, as if he wished to compresset, or under ashion has made almost natu chapeau bras between his hands,

fashion has made almost natural, chapeau bras between his hands, as if he wished to compress it, or under his arm, and feet on tiploes, as if a fraid of a wet floor."

During the reign of King George I. Lord Harvey, a cultured man, gave this description of the fine dress of a distinguished woman: "The Duchess of Queensbery's clothes pleased me most, they were with the satin embroidered, the bottom of the petiticat brown hills, covered with all serts of weeds, and every breadth had an old stump of a tree that ran up almost to the top of the petiticoat, broken and ragged and worked with brown chenilles round which twined nasturtiums, by honeysuckles, periwinkler, convolvuluses, and all sorts of twining vines, which spread and covered the petiticoat. Many of the leaves were finished in gold, and part of the stumps of trees looked like the gliding of the sun."

At the same period, says the author of Social England, a fashionable gentleman ordinarily wore "a toupee of curls raised high over his forchead. For daily wear, most gentlemen were dressed like George I.—dark tie, wig, plain coat, waistcoat and breeches of snuff-colored cloth, and stockings of the same color; for ceremony.

Children Not Savages.

Children Not Savages.

Parents should cheer up. Their young hopeful is not a little savage. At least this is the inference after reading what Professor William I. Thomas, of the University of Chicago, says in a discussion of means of interpreting society in the current number of the

society in the current number of the American Journal of Sociology, issued today.

The ideas of educators regarding the similarity of the child mind and that of the savage Professor Thomas attacks without reservation.

It has been the custom in the schools of Chicago and elsewhere to have children study the most primitive methods of making things and to menufacture fishnets and other implements of savage life under the impression that their minds were better adapted to

burgh Universities.

this work than to construction of more civilized articles. According to Professor Thomas, they would be better employed making electric dynamos or other articles that can be used in the twentieth century.

"We have every reason to think," says Professor Thomas in this connection, "that the mind of the savage and the mind of the civilized are fundamentally alike. There are organic changes in the brain of the growing child, but these are the same in the children of all races. The savage is not a modern child, but one whose consciousness is not influenced by the copies set in civilization. And the able child is not a savage, but one whose mind is not yet fully dominated by the while type of culture. And incidentally there was never a more inept comparison than that of the child with the savage, for the savage is a person of definitely fixed and specialized aims comparison than that of the child with
the savage, for the savage is a person
of definitely fixed and specialized aims
and habits, while the child, as Professor Dewey has expressed it, is 'primarily one whose calling is growth,' and
who is consequently characterized by
flexible and unspecialized habits!—I
New York World.

Skeena Site For Fish Industry

Skeena Site For Fish Industry
For the purpose of locating a plant and buildings with which to prosecut various branches of the fishing industry, Geo. E. Bearns has purchased from John A. Thompson some 200 acres of land, including about 3,500 feet of waterfront, at the mouth of the Skeena river. The site is about fourteen miles from Prince Rupert.
Mr. Bearns is a Canadian-born Newfoundlander, It is understood that he intends to colonize his new location of ground with Newfoundland fishermen. Among the branches of work he will engage in will be the utilization of the waste of all the Skeena river cannerles for the manufacture of fish guana. As the supply of the waste is next to inexhaustible, it is believed the new undertaking will prove profitable.
On account of the location of the site chosen for the plant, it is thought it will be made a port of call for the river vessels, as soon as wharf accommodation are constructed.—Charlotte City News.

Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union league, is to be one of the speakers at the convention of the National Women's Trade Union league to be held at Chicago. One of the main alms of the convention will be to obtain national legislation in favor of the eight-hour working day for all women workers and to eliminate night work except for waitresses. Miss MacArthur represents 125,000 women. She made her first visit to this country two years ago for the purpose of organizing unions among women.

Would I had met thee, Sorrow, at the And, falling, clasped thy feet in glad

embrace; But no! I crouched with terror on the floor, And hid with trembling hands a coward's face.

Would I had met thee, Sorrow, but they said That death and thee walked ever hand

in hand;
How could I know thy touch brought
If instead—
Thy mystic touch that none can understand?

would have met thee, Sorrow, but I

heavy rod.

Not having learned the pleasure that pain brought,

How could I dream without my door stood—God?

-Naomi Hale Cooke

DOCTORS ENDORSE HERPICIDE

Because Its Formula Is Submitted to Alexander McMillan, M. D., a promi-

Alexander McMillan, M. D., a prominent physician of Lansing, Michigan, writes "On three cases I have tested Herpicide for dandruff and the result has been all that could be desired."

Herpicide is made upon an entirely new principle, that is, that dandruff and falling hair are caused from a microbe that infests the hair bulb, and, by destroying the microbe ones hair is bound to grow luxuriantly. Herpicide is the only hair remedy that claims to and really does destroy the dandruff germ.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.
One dollar bottles guaranteed.
Cyrus H. Bowes, Special Agent, 1228 Government street.

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Private School and Kindergarten

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MISS EDITH KING (Normal School Graduate)
Advanced Students Evenings.
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Beacon Hill Fark, Victoria, B. C.
Select High-Grade Day and
Boarding College for Boys of 8
to 16 years. Refinements of wellappointed gentlements of wellappointed gentlemen's home in
lovely Beacon Hill Fark. Number
limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly
moderate. A faw vacancies at
Autumn term. September 1st.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

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Headmaster—J. W. Laing, Esq., M. A., Oxon. Assisted by—A. D. Muskett, Esq., J. F. Meredith, Esq., H. J. Davis, Esq.

Excellent accommodation for Boarders. Property of five acres. Spacious School-buildings. Gymnasium. ORGANIZED CADET CORPS

Recent successes at R. M. C., MacGill, Toronto and Edin-

Christmas Term Commences Tuesday, Sept. 7th, at 9 a. m. APPLY HEADMASTER

Largest Carload

OF PLAYER-PIANOS ever received in British Columbia arrived for us this week from New York, in the record time of TWELVE DAYS on the road. The car was filled with 20 PIANOS 20, encased in harness, from the world-famous AUTOPIANO COMPANY, NEW YORK. Latest designs of cases, every plano playing both the 65 and 88 note music rolls. This factory has the largest output of any player-plano company in the world—the business secured being on account of the intrinsic merit of their instruments.

M. W. WAITT & CO., Limited

OUR PIANOS PROVE THEIR WORTH
1004 GOVERNMENT STREET HERBERT KENT, manager

EVERY MILLER CLAIMS HIS PARTICULAR BRAND OF FLOUR IS THE BEST. WE CLAIM AND CAN PROVE IT THAT

Is Really the Best Flour

It makes the whitest bread,-bread that will keep moist longer than any other. We absolutely believe this and want you to do the same.

PRICE, PER SACK \$1.85

The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.



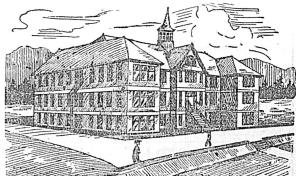
THE HUNGRY MAN **SMILES**

when the meat you have bought here is brought on the table. His nostrils have told him that such a delicious odor could come only from choice meat. And his palate will endorse the verdict of his nostrils. Try one of our roasts on him. It may make that new dress come easier. MUTTON, per lb. 10c to. 18c BEEF, per lb., 6c to. 12/2c VEAL, per lb., 15c to. 18c

IDEAL MEAT MARKET

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, Imperial quart\$1.25 BURK'S OLD IRISH, Imperial quart\$1.25 FINE OLD RYE, Imperial quart

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Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

Accommodation for 120 Boarders. Staff of University Men: Organized Cadet Corps, Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket,

> WARDEN: Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge).

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Best Brands Properly Priced

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM, Imperial quart\$1.25
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, per bottle, \$1.25, \$1.00 and850

KING GEORGE 4th SCOTCH

WINE AND LIQUEUR IMPORTERS

OUR COAL IS ALL COAL

Just a trial will convince you. It is clean; free from slate, with excellen heating qualities. Try it.

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Special Sale of Suits next week at Tempting Prices: \$12.50, \$15 & \$25

Overcoats Raincoats

We want to impress upon our customers, and these who are not, that all our coats are made up from the very best materials specially procured for us from London houses. In wearing any one of them you have the feeling of being well dressed and with it the appearance of a gentleman.

The styles vary to suit different tastes. Fancy stripes, plains, raglan shoulders, plain and velvet collars, turned up and plain cuffs, high and low buttoned.

BLACK OVERCOATS, for evening wear, silk facing.

Finch & Finch

J.B.A.A. RUGBY SQUAD ON GRIDIRON THIS MORNING

The initial J. B. A. A. Rugby practice will be held at the Oak Bay grounds this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and this year's new leader, Captain Al. Joffs, wants all those intending to chase the pigskin during the coming season to be on hand for the first-pre-liminary warm-up. Considerable new material has been picked up around the J. B. A. A. for the makings of the 1909-10 squad, and it is the wish of Captain Jeffs to have a large assembly today at practice.

SOCCER SEASON

Initial Games of Season Played Yesterday-Most of Contests Were One-sided

OPENING DAY'S SOCCER RESULTS

First Division Victoria West, 2; J.B.A.A., 0. Garrison, 5; Esquimalt, 1. Second Division

North Ward, 5; Beacon Hill, 1.
Esquimalt, 4; Y. M. C. A., 1.
Victoria West, 4; Baraca, I.
Empress, 5; Fifth Regiment, 2.
Junior Division

North Ward, 2; High School, 2.
J. B. A. A. won from Beacon
Hill by default.

Garrison's Easy Win.

The Garrison eleven walked away from the Esquimalt exponents of the game of soccer in the first division game of the Victoria District Association Footoal League played yesterday afternoon on the Canteen grounds. With the exception of a fairly good showing made during the first fifteen minutes of the game the Esquimalt team was never in it. The final score, 5 to 1, just about denotes the respective merits of the two elevens. The Esquimalt eleven was unevenly balanced, several of the players evidently having done little practice, while the soldiers played with a vim and dash which spoke volumns for the careful coaching of Captain Thomas. About ten minutes after the game commenced Buxton, the speedy and heady outside left for the Garrison aggregation, severely wrenched his ankle and while he stuck doggedly in the game he was practically a cripple and his injury affected the team work of the Garrison forwards who, however, were more than a match for the opposition defence, Referee Rutherford was somewhat easy on off side plays but otherwise gave satisfaction.

It will be but a short time now when games will be called, and it is very bad policy to let the matter of practice go until the last day before a match, so it is to be hoped that all who have the interest of the great outdoor English game at heart will get into harness in the first workout of the season.

Princeton 3, Fordham 0; Yale 36, Springfield Training School 0; Pennsylvania 12, West Virginia 0; Navy 12, Rutgers 3; Army 17, Trinity 6; Cornell 16, Oberlin 6; Syraçuse 17, Rochester 0; Chicago 21, Indiana 0; Carlishe 8, State College 8; Colby 10, Tufts 0; Brown 10, Amherst 0; University of Vermont 17, St. Lawrence 0.

Jasper.

John Side plays out otherwise gave satisfaction.

The Esquimalt team opened the scorting by Phillips securing the net but that was the last tally for the ruralites, each secored in the first hald wind have stelled. Ellon at full back did fine work for the Garrison, as did Cunningham for the latter team, was the last tally for the ruralites, each secored in the first hald was the last tally for the ruralites, each secored in the first hald was the last tally for the ruralites, each secored in the first hald was the last tally for the ruralites, each secored in the first hald was the last tally for the ruralites, each secored in the first hald was the last tally for the suralites, each secored in the first hald was the last tally for the suralites, each secored in the first hald was the last tally for the suralites, each secored in the first hald was the last tally for the suralites, each secored in the but that was the last tally for the ruralites, each secored in the but that was the last tally for the suralites, each secored in the but that was the last tally for the but that was the last tally for the but that was the last tally for the ruralites, each secored in the but that was the last tally for the but

Wests Defeat J. B. A. A.

Wests Defeat J. R. A. A.
Victoria West opened their soccer
season auspiciously yesterday afterndon
by defeating the J. B. A. A. eleven in
a first division Victoria District Association game played at Oak Bay by 2 goals
to 0. For an opening match the Wests
displayed good form, their forward line
combining well, and showing proficiency
in the passing game. Thackery and
butty, the fornier hailing from Nanaimo
and the latter from Ladysmith, made'a
creditable first appearance in the ranks
of a Victoria team and will prove valuable acquisitions to the half back division of the Victoria Wests. Well
versed in the association game they
feed their forwards in an unselfish
fashion, and also play a sturdy defence.
The Wests had the advantage over the
J. B. A. A. players, being in better training, but as the season advances the
James Bay players may show better
form.
From a spectacular standpoint the

James Bay players may show better torm.

From a spectacular standpoint the game was featureless, and the attendance at the grounds somewhat slim. The goal keepers on either side effected some good saves, Beany, for the Wests, showing up prominently on several occasions. The winners give every indication of developing into a first class aggregation, and should be able to hold their own against any eleven in the senior league. The club this season has the largest membership in its history, and a considerable amount of good material to draw from. The teams took the field as follows:

J. B. A. A.—Goal, Babe Shanks; full backs, W. Lawson, S. Lorimer; half backs, Pat Lawson, Sain Shanks, Sawer; Fairy, outside left; Griffin, inside left; J. Feden, centre forward; Smith, inside right; Todd, outside.

V. W. A. A.—Goal, Beany; full backs, Whyte, Prevost; half backs, Lufty, Pettierew, Tanckery; outside left Stan Okell; inside left, Sherrett; centre forward, Balley; inside right, Kinloch; outside, Cmpress, 5; Regiment, 2

the field as follows:

J. B. A. A.—Goal, Babe Shanks; full backs, W. Lawson, S. Lorimer; half backs, Pat Lawson, Sain Shanks, Sawer; Fairy, outside left; Griffin, inside fight; Todd, outside.

V. W. A. A.—Goal, Beany; full backs, Whyte, Prevest; half backs, Dufty, Petticrew, Thackery; outside left Sailoy diserved their victory. The game is the victory that backs, Dufty, Petticrew, Thackery; outside left Sailoy diserved their victory, but on both sides glimpses of good form were disputed, and there is material which will probably frame up well as the second half won out for the Empress, soccer team in the second division series of the Victoria soccer league against the Fifth Regiment team on the Work Point grounds yesterday. The first half was an even contest, despite the fact that at the last moment several players not on the regular elevens were pressed into play to fill the vacancies causéd by the non-appearance of those drawn to play. As a consequence, play was ragged in spots. At half time the secore stood 3 to 2 in favor of the Empress aggregation, Berekle and Richardson score ling for the Regiment, and Ward, Tunnicliffe, and Martin for the Empress, in the last half, Tunnicliffe registered twice. Gordon McKenzle made an efficient referee. The teams lined up as follows:

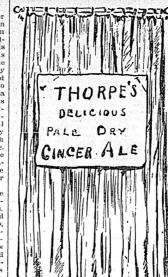
Empress—Goal, Martin; full backs, Richmond and Richardson; halves, Teams to the training to total succession, giving the Northerners a good lead, but McGregor was not satisfied, and put the finishing touches on by studied and the finishing touches on by satisfied, and put the finishing touches on by satisfied.

Empress—Goal, Martin; full backs, Richmond and Richardson; halves, Youlden, Lane, and C. Martin; for-wards, Tunnicliffe, J. Martin, Ward, Stewart, and Sharp.

Fifth Regiment—Goal, Hopps; full backs, Wilson and Dutot; halves, Kroeger, Clarke, and Whittle; forwards, Richardson, Meir, White, Sterne, and Berekle.

Vic. Wests, 4: Baracas, 1.

While their senior cleven was carn-ing its first bracket of the season at Oak Bay, the Victoria West Intermedi-



North Wards, 5; Beacon Hill, 1.

North Wards celebrated the opening of the season by triumphing over the Beacon Hill stars to the tune of 5 goals to 1. Ten minutes after the whistle, McGregor found a vacancy in the Hill's goal, and scored in impressive style, and it was less than a minute after that Thomas, the crack lad of Casey's team evened up the score. This goal was the only one that was scored during the entire game by the losers. Brynjoifson tallied another, and Midget Hodgson sent in two in rapid succession, giving the Northerners a good lead, but McGregor was not satisfied, and put the finishing touches on by tallying the final goal, making the total 5 to 1.

Out at Oak Bay the Esquimalt athletes slipped one over on the Y. M. C. A. eleven to the tune of 4 to 1. The Y. M. C. A. to the Y. M. C. A. team is not yet properly organized, and it is expected that they will do better after the season is in fell swifts.

Junior Division.

"Steel King" Power Hay Presses

Made by the largest manufacturers of baling presses in the world. Also "STEEL BEAUTY," 2-horse baling presses. The most reliable machines on the market

SEND FOR SPECIAL CATALOGUES AND PRICES TO

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld. Ly.

Special Low Prices on Men's Underwear

UNDERSHIRTS, some odd assorted lines, most worthy goods, hitherto priced at \$1.25 and \$1.50. Marked down

W. G. Cameron, The Cash Clothier 581 JOHNSON STREET

For the Deer and Moose

We have, of course, the best repeating Rifles known to mankind. Reproper firearms. Come in and have a little talk with

J. R. COLLISTER 1321 GOVT. ST. PHONE 663

Successor to John Barnsley & Co

sounded the whistle, announcing, time,

ing scored two goals.

get a team together for this game, and have forfeited two points. Next Saturday they will be on hand to play the Y. M. C. A. juniors.

Taken all in all the opening games

The other game scheduled to take place between the J. B. A. A. youngsters and the Beacon Hills, did not materialize, as the latter failed to show up. However, they will not drop out of the league. They simply couldn't

Plain Facts About-SUNSET HEIGHTS NO.

LOTS 60 x 132 TO 190-\$125 AND \$150

\$5 PER MONTH. NO INTEREST. NO TAXES

This rather remarkable and very popular sub-division lies on the north shore of Burrard Inlet, facing the city of Vancouver, commanding a magnificent view, and its location along the Kieth Road brings it in direct line of civic improvement. The Second Narrows bridge and tram line will give Sunset Heights quick, cheap transportation into the business heart of Vancouver. The soil is good, there is no rock, and the clearing is light. The land is fairly level with a gentle slope from north to south ensuring good drainage. There is one ravine on the east which has been blocked off the plan and these lots are not for sale. Knowing the situation thoroughly we believe a conservative estimate would double the price of Sunset Heights No 2 in two years. Lots 60 x 132 to 190 No interest and no taxes. —\$125 and \$150. \$5 per month.

The Price and Terms Places This Beautiful Property Within the Reach of Every Workingman, Clerk, School Teacher and All Those of Moderate Means.

PLEASE NOTE—For the benefit of investors outside of Vancouver who cannot at once examine the property, we make this special provision: Buy one or more lots in Sunset Heights No. 2, and at any time within six months that you may investigate and find your lots unsatisfactory WE WILL RETURN THE ENTIRE AMOUNT PAID WITH 6 PER CENT INTEREST. This eliminates the question of chance absolutely. Remember—There has been 300 sold in 10 days and the balance will not last long.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL BE AT THE DRIARD HOTEL MONDAY, OCT. 11, AND WILL BE PLEASED TO GIVE YOU FURTHER INFOR-MATION

441 Pender Street

Vancouver

British Columbia

OUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL BE AT THE DRIARD HOTEL MONDAY. OCT. 11, WITH MAPS, CIRCULARS, ETC., AND HIS TIME WILL BE AT YOUR COMMAND

RUGBY AND SOCCER FOOTBALL - BASEBALL - BOXING - ATHLETICS

PREPARING FOR FOOTBALL?

No time is to be lost in getting your football togs together as the season for all divisions begins on Saturday. We have a complete assortment of all football requirements, either soccer or rugby.

FOOTBALL PANTS AND STOCKINGS ON HAND. See our line of knickers, jerseys, s hoes, etc., before you decide. A trip to Douglas street will certainly pay you.

Victoria Sporting Goods Co.

1307 Douglas St., at Yates.

RUGBY CARNWAL
GREAT SUCCESS

Nominal Crowd Enjoyed Rugby
Footballer's Sports at Royal Park

VETERAN RUGGER'S RACE
ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

Proposed Record and the lower of the seconds. Good rugby stocking was a second and the lower of the second to the lower of the second to the lower of the second to the lower presented by the Rugby club by the long distance, lick. Selvengers in the long distance, lick. Selvengers in the long distance, lick. Selvengers in the long distance lick. Selvenge

GATHERING TOMORROW

All Victoria West supporters are requested to turn out tomorrow evening at the Catherine street clubrooms for the annual general meeting. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected at the gathering, and prospects for the fall and winter sports discussed. Now that the Wests have started out the football season right by winning their soccer football games both in the senior and intermediate divisions, it is hoped that all V. W. A. A. boosters will turn up and do all they can in the interests of good clean amateur sport.

'President Alex. Monteith will occupy the chair, and Secretary Stan Okell will show the condition of the books. The meeting will be called promptly at eight o'clock, and all those who intend being on hand should make an attempt to get around on time.

Detroit Team Makes It Even With Pittsburg in Cham-

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.—The American league champions from Detroit evened the count in the world's championship series by defeating Pittsburg, 7 to 2, today, A&s each team now has one victory to its credit, at least five contests will be necessary before the series will be necessary before the series will be decided.

Detroit's ability to hit the National league pitchers and Pittsburg's inability to connect with the curves of "Wild Bill" Donovan tell the story of the game.

Pittsburg got away to a flying start by the scoring of two runs in the first inning, but Detroit ted the score with two in the second. The American leaguers batted Howard Caminitz out of the box in the third inning, when they took a commanding lead by scoring three runs. Vic Willis succeeded Camnitz, and two more runs from his offerings in the fifth inning gave Detroit its total of 7 runs. Detroit made nine safe hits from the combined curves of Camnitz and Willis, getting six from the former in 2 1-3 innings and three from Willis during the remainder of the game.

The Detroit hitting included two bargers by Schmidt and Crawford.

and three from Willis during the remainder of the game.

The Detroit hitting included two baggers by Schmidt and Crawford, Donovan allowed only five hits, and two of these were two-baggers by Leach and Miller in the first inning. After that the Detroit twirler was an engima to his opponents, and another two-bagger by Leach in the third, a single by Abstein in the fourth and an infield hit by Wagner in the ninth represented the Pittsburg hitting during the last eight innings. Only 16 batters faced Donovan in the last five innings and the supposedly hard-hitting Pittsburg men were absolutely helpless in face of his wonderful flinging. During the last four innings Willis also pitched reliable ball, and only 12 men faced him in that time. Two men reached first base in that time, but one was caught stealing and the other was doubled up.

The most sensational feature of the range which were such as series.

the other was doubled up.

The most sensational feature of the game, which was witnessed by more than 30,000 spectators, was a steal of home by Ty Cobb in the third inning. It was on the first ball pitched by Wills after he succeeded Camnitz that the daring play was made. As soon as Willis started to wind up Cobb started for the plate, and by a daring slide reached the base in time to beat Willis' bewildered throw. Glbson was se surprised that he dropped to be bell after Cobb's slid in. This scored the third running the third inning. Leach was again the star of the day, with two two-baggers in his

four times at bat. In the field he played a star game.

In the third inning the destruction of Pittsburg's hopes for victory was wrought. Jones started with a pretty bunt along the third base line and Byrne made a magnificent assist, but Abstein dropped the ball and Jones was safe. 'After failing to sacrifice, Bush-hit safely and Jones went to second. Cobb then worked the fast weakening Cammitz for a base on bails and the bases were full. Crawford sent a short fly to Clarke, but there was no chance for Jones to score, so he did not try. Delehanty shot a hot single over second base and D. Jones and Bush scored.

This was the end of Cammitz, and

and Bush scored.

This was the end of Camnitz, and Willis succeeded him. Cobb stole home and Morfarity worked the new pitcher for a pass. T. Jones grounded to Willis and Delehanty was forced at third. Schmidt entered the inning with a fly to Clarke.

Detroit went out in order in the fourth, but in the fifth scored two more runs.

leagues. Wagner struck out in the first inning with Leach on third base, but Miller's two-base hit scored Leach.

FOOTBALL RESULTS IN OLD COUNTRY

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The following are the results of the football matches played in the old country today:

First division—Aston Villa 3, Bolton 1; Liverpool 3, Middlesboro 0; Newcastle U. 1, Notts County 0; Preston N. E. 3, Sheffield U. 3; Tottenham U. 1, Woolwich A. 0; Everton 1, Blackburn R. 2; Manchester U. 3, Chelsea 1; Bradford C. 0, Sheffield 0; Bristol City 0, Sunderland 0; Bury 0, Nottingham F. W. 1.

F. W. 1.

Second division—Bradford 3, Burnley 1, Fullham 3, Gainsborough T. 1; Grimsby 0, Leeds City 0; Lelcestr Fosse 3, Manchester C. 2; West Hampton W. 4, Lincoln City 2; Clapton 1, Oldham A. 1; Burnley 0, Glossop 2; Stockport C. 1, West Bromwich 1; Hull City 1, Derby C. 1; Birmingham 3, Blackpool 5.

Southern Leaves Braden South

Norwich City 0; Luton T. 1, Grytsal P. 1; Queen's Park R. 0, Northampton 2; Portsmouth 1, Swindon T. 1; Westham U. 0, Brentford 1; Leyton 0, Watford P. 1; Coventry C. 1, Croydon C. 1; Plymouth A. 3, Millwall 1; New Brompton 7, Reading 3; Sou hampton 1, Southend 0.

Scottish League—Aberdoen 1, Clyde 0; Morton 0, Hamilton A. 3; St. Mir-ren 1, Hibernians 0; Kilmarnock 2, Airdrieonians 2; Queen's Park 1, Fal-kirk 1; Port Glasgow 1, Feats 0; Third Lanark 0, Motherwell 1.

Japanese Team Wins.

TOKIO, Oct. 9.—The University of Wisconsin baseball team was white-washed today by the University of Wasada, nine, the score, being 3 to 0 in favor of the Japanese players.

at third. Schmidt entered the inning with a fly to Clarke.

Detroit went out in order in the fourth, but in the fifth scored two more runs.

Ty Cobb made his first hit of the series with a single over second base in the seventh inning. Wagner made a hit in the ninth, and still leads Cobb in the batting duel between the two leading hitters of the major

******************* A Good House on Easy Terms and Close to the Centre of the City

ON PANDORA STREET, heated with hot water, neatly and expensively papered, with Kitchen Stove and Gas Stove. Fine lot with good view. Let us show it to you—\$250

NEW 8-ROOM BUNGALOW—One of the finest Houses in the City—Fine, Large Rooms all down stairs—11-foot ceilings, Beamed Ceiling in Hall and Panelled wall—Pressed Brick Fire Places—Heated by a Furnace, and all modern improvements. This House must be seen to be appreciated. It has one of the most magnificent views in the World work of the Company of the Stairs of a beautiful level let. The Price is Strong Cook and the overlooking the Straits, on a beautiful level lot. The Price is \$4500. \$250 Cash and the Balance at \$40 per month.

Balance at \$40 per month.

12 ACRES OF GOOD CLEARED LAND with some good fruit and a fine 7-Room Bungalow, well built and warm—Good Barns, Cow House and Chicken Houses. 9 miles from the City on the Line of the Sidney Railway, Close to Station. The Owner is engaged in another business and must move off and will therefore sell, on very easy terms at \$3500. This is a going Concern for a good live man to step into and make money.

2 LOTS ON BEECHWOOD AVENUE, good view, high and dry and close to School—These can be purchased on exceptionally easy terms for \$400 each. Let us show them

to you—the Street Car runs past the Door.

If you want a good speculation in Vancouver Property, see us. We have an Office in that City, and things are on the Move there.

McPherson & Fullerton

618 TROUNCE AVENUE.

THE PUBLIC

THE advertiser wishes to most respectfully announce that he will be at the DRIARD HOTEL, on MONDAY OCTORER 11 1000 at the DRIARD HOTEL, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1909, representing the following properties and well known firms

Sunset Heights No. 2

North Vancouver

WAKLEY & BODIE

441 Pender Street

VANCOUVER

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The new town at the head of Howe Sound

British American Trust Co., Limited

431 Seymour Street, Vancouver

COR. BROAD AND VIEW STREETS

VICTORIA

Viewland

Point Grey, Vancouver

MARRIOTT & FELLOWS

134 Hastings Street W.

VANCOUVER

BRITISH COLUMBIA

See Page 9

See Page 15

I wish to state that I am not a real estate agent or salesman in the sense in which those terms are usually accepted. My business is the advertising and exploitation of meritorious British Columbia properties and, with all due modesty, I believe that my knowledge of the situation is such that I can be of some real service to you. I shall remain in Victoria for five days and during that time kindly consider me as being entirely at your service. The names of the above firms are a guarantee of the integrity of the properties mentioned. Thanking you in advance for the courtesy of your attention I beg to subscribe myself,

DRIARD HOTEL, MONDAY, OCT., 11 Yours Faithfully,

GEO. B. ELLISON.

Perry



ANOTHER WOMAN

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Gardiner, Maine.—"I have been a reat sufferer from organic troubles and a severe female weakness. The



No woman should submit to a surgi-

Hardiner, Me.

No woman should submit to a surginal operation, which may mean death, mill she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made exclusively from roots and herbs, a fair trial. This famous medicine for women ias for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and renewer of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cures female ills, and creates radiant, buoyant female health. If you are ill, for your own sake as well as those you love, give it a trial.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write berfor advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

AT CITY CHURCHES

hospital for an operation, but I could not bear to think of it. I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash—and was entirely cured after three months' use of them."—Mrs. S. A. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Me.

No woman should submit 1

operation, but I covensor and sermon at 7. The Harvest Thanksgiving services will be held (D.V.) on Thursday, Oct. 14, the sermon at the evening service belief to reached by Rev. W. Baugh-Allen, rector of St. Paul's, Esquimalt. The Sunday music follows: Morning—Organ, Voluntary: venite and psalme; Deum, 2nd Alternative, psalme; Te Deum, 2nd Alternative, cathedral psalter; Benedictus, Troutbeck; hymns, 231, 261, 176; organ, Voluntary. Evening—Organ, Voluntary. Smart; Nune Dimittis, St. John: hymns

Christ Church Cathedral

Church of Our Lord

St. Paul's Lutheran

nours, 9-12 a.m. A hearty welcome to our services.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS HONOR, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Fon. Wm. J. Bryan

THE FAMOUS AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CHIEFTAIN

And one of the world's leading orators, will deliver his Lecture Masterpiece

"The Prince of Peace"

VICTORIA THEATRE Wednesday, Oct. 13th, 8.30 p.m.

HIS HON. JAMES DUNSMUIR, Lieut-Gov.

HON. RICHARD McBRIDE, Premier.

HIS WORSHIP, MAYOR HALL.

R. B. McMICKING, Esq., Pres. Y. M. C. A.

Prices:—75c, \$1, \$1.50; Box Seats, \$2, Gallery, 50c

Business Committee: Messrs. C. C. Michener, P. D. Hillis, C. A. Field, R. B. McMicking, A. J. Brice, Gen. Sec. Y. M. C. A.

Tickets can be secured from above.

· Box office opens Oct. 11th.

For the first time since coll ball began it is now possible any score from 1 to 5 points felted game counts 1 to 0, and



¶ Old styles and old ways were good enough in the pioneer days, but with the growth of wealth and culture we want something

Semi-ready tailoring is of certain quality, and the designs are an artistic improvement on the custom-made clothes. Semi-ready clothes are not ready-made clothing

Whether it be a \$15 Sack Suit or a \$30 Frock - the Certificate of Surety goes with every Semi-ready garment.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Don't Miss Seeing the

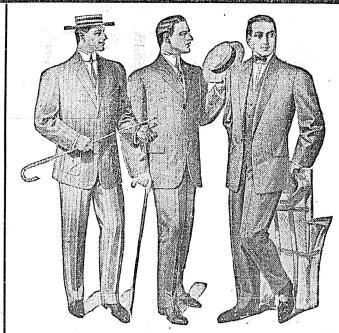
New Fall Suits, Overcoats Raincoats and Fancy Vests

SEMIREAT VARDRORE

New styles in Stetson, Hawes von Gal, Lincoln & Bennett and Christy Hats. Also latest shapes and styles in English Caps and Cloth Hats.

Pim's Irish Poplin Neckwear. New lines of Fall and Winter Underwear, Hosiery and Top Shirts.

See the new "STANLAY" "EUREKA" OVER-COATS. New shades in Dent's Gloves.





Summer Suits in lightweight worsteds are shown in our wardrobes-

Every suit having been carefully selected for our trade, and the fabrics imported specially for us by the Semi-ready

Semi-ready Suits at \$20 have all the distinction and difference which appeal to the most critical men, while at \$25 and \$30 one cambuy clothes tailored as no one else can. As high as you want in quality, as low as is safe in price.

Semi-ready Tailoring

CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS

614 YATES STREET

Exclusive Agents For SEMI-READY TAILORING 5000 GARMENTS TO SELECT FROM

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

922 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

LOTS.

Fire Insurance Written - Phoenix of London.

MOSS STREET-Nice corner lot, 1 block from carline......\$750 MOSS STREET-Lot 521/2x120, handy to carline\$600 ACREAGE.

FRUIT RANCH—10 acres at Gordon Head, all under cultivation, with first class orchard in good bearing condition; 3 acres in strawberries, good house, barn, and cuthouses. Price......\$10,000

Farms - Ask for Printed List

TO LET

SUNNYSIDE AVE., facing on the Arm, 2-storey modern dwelling of 14 rooms......\$35 1024 PARKINGTON ST., 2-storey modern dwelling of 8 rooms, near the Park...\$30 1326 JOHNSON ST., modern bungalow of 6 rooms, bath and pantry \$20 1117 YATES ST., 9-room cottage, with all modern conveniences, gas, two lots...\$35 EMPRESS ST., good, new 1½-storey bungalow of 6 rooms
312 DALLAS ROAD, good 2-storey dwelling of 10 rooms, furnace, modern
1232 RICHARDSON ST., 6-room cottage, modern, large grounds

FURNISHED

303 LANGFORD ST., well furnished 9-room, 2-storey brick dwelling, modern\$50 126 DALLAS ROAD, fully furnished cottage of 6 rooms, modern\$47.25 1694 FORT ST., splendid bungalow, 1½-storey, well furnished, modern ...\$45 FLORENCE ROAD, fully furnished 6-room cottage, large garden\$20

SPECIAL

BALMORAL ANNEX, 12 large rooms, with baths\$75

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Money to Loan

1130 BROAD STREET

Fire Insurance Written

Yates Street

\$87.50 PER FOOT

By 120 feet deep with right of way through to View St. The improvements on the property more than carry it. This is the best investment on Yates today, and will more than double within the year. Terms can be arranged.

PEMBERTON

Head Office 614 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

Branch, 326 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

SEVENTY ACRES OF FINE LAND. six acres cleared, balance lightly timbered. Price

\$100 an Acre

WHO BUYS THIS WILL MAKE MONEY

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

634 VIEW STREET

P.O. Box 307

MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN

AT THE CITY HOTELS

Montreal; R. Penny, San Francisco; A. R. Colville, Seattle; Frank L. Brown, Seattle; George S. Legge, Calgary; P. G. Cunningham, Port Essington; W. J. Ball, Seattle; A. E.



2 for 25c.

IRON FRAME BRAND-"ATTORNEY" - 3 for 50c. TOOKE BROS. LIMITED, MONTREAL MAKERS OF SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, VESTS —AND IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 7

At the King Edward -

T. E. O'Neil, Cowichan; R. A. Nesbitt, Ottawa; Mrs. A. W. J. Bill, Calgary; Mrs. E. M. Taylor, W. S. Hays, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. P. Youngard, Vancouver; W. C. Beg, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. John Lincoln Smith, Seattle; J. C. Donovan, Galiano; Joseph Page, Pt. Townsend; H. W. Goggin, Vancouver; J. A. Young, Carkary; James More, St. Mary's, Ont.; H. D. Kewley, Sarnla, Ont.; A. D. Barber, A. Thussher, Seattle; A. N. Shaw-ber, A. Thussher, Seattle; A. N. Shaw-ber, A. Thussher, Seattle; A. N. Shaw-ber, A. Enrisher, Seattle; A. N. Shaw-ber, A. Enrisher, Seattle; A. N. Shaw-ber, A. Enrisher, Seattle; A. N. Shaw-ber, A. Thussher, Seattle; A. A. Shaw-ber, A. Shaw-ber,

At the Dominion-

G. W. Rivers, wife and child, Van-couver; Charles Hughan, H. Pollard, Margurita Fischer, Duncans; W. F. Steinens, Huatington, Ore; J. M. Pow-Aurgurita Fischer, Dumeans; W. F. Stephens, Huatington, Ore; J. M. Poweil, W. J., Criddie, R. Printiss, wife and son, Seattle; Charles Cotter and wife, Medician Hat; A. W. Horne and wife, Dungeness; Miss Stedman, Seattle, Duns II. Shepherd, J. H. Harrison, Natarmo; George P. Foster, J. A. Campbell, Harriford, Com., J. E. Allison and with Calgary; Mrs. E. E. Penzer and Williams, M. Mossely, Stewars, Persens, Sternard, Jr. A. McPhee, Jedway; A. F. Yates, Penzer, Sternard, Jr. A. M. Mossely, Stewars, Persey, Rec. F. Penzer, Persey, Prince Flercy, G. F. Feldy, Denman Island; G. Ford, Vancouver; Mrs. C. Reich, Sin Antonio, Tox, Mrs. H. E. Edson, Brownville, Tex.; Chas. Architald, Montreal; A. E. Hubbell, Mr, and Mrs. Callum Vancouver; R. Melntosh, P. Sannerield and wife, saskatoon.

More than one man has learned that a dog has no equal in the animal nor, for that matter, in any other world when it comes to the consideration of

when it comes to the consideration of the possession of loyalty and faithfulness. The manner in which dogs have connected themselves with those qualities has been noted at times in literature, to its everlasting credit.

Everyone has read the Scott story of 'Bob, Son of, Battle," and remembers it because of the dog's central place in the story. The story of 'Bab," the Scottish shapherd's dog, has also taken a firm place in the classics. But to those better acquainted with the stage, Rip Van Winkle's dog is the one that comes quickest to mind. Since the death of Jefferson's "Schneider" has not been heard of as frequently as he was while Jefferson was alive.

Chauncey Olcott's dog "Comrade" is in line for the place that was held with so much distinction force leads

in line for the place that was held with so much distinction for a long time by Schneider. The basis on which "Comrade" looks for his honors

Three Twins.

Busic AND DRAMA

**Clectrically lavish" is the musical omody "Three Twins," which appears at the Victoria Theatre on Threatre on Thr

W. C. BOND

R. W. CLARK

Will our friends and patrons please note that on and after October 1st our address will be

Suite 8, Mahon Block, 1112 Government Street

(Opposite Spencer's)

We shall be glad to see new and old clients at our new address, and give every attention to enquirers DON'T OMIT TO LIST THAT PROPERTY OF YOURS WITH US

BOND & CLARK, 614 Trounce Avenue.

Telephone 1092

614 Trounce Ave. to Sep. 30. After then

SUITE 8, MAHON BLOCK W. C. BOND

TELEPHONE 1092

1112 GOVERNMENT ST. R. W. CLARK

Shale and Cole, Canadian singers, dancers, and imitators, come direct from a successful tour of the big places where merit is absolutely necessary. Jess Blank, in comedy specialities; Arthur Elwall, in new picture song, and the biograph complete a high-class programme.

Jordanhill Arrives.

The overdue British bark Jordan-hill reached Portland yesterday from Guaymas, Mexico.



VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

Orchards and Orchard Land

z Silver Cups and over 2 Dozen Prizes won at the Provincial and Saanich Fairs proves the Quality of the Errington 8 Cantwell Orchards at Saanich. Read the description of the property-

ELOCI. I.

Lot. Acrs. Price. ELOCI I.

1.—10.00—\$5,000.—About 7 acres in 4-year-old fruit trees, balance seeded down this year to Tim. & Clover. Trees consist of about 20 pears, \$5 plums, 265 apples, and 315 Ital. Prunes. Splendid fruit land and trees show enormous growth. In many cases 7 feet this season. A good crop of prunes, plums and pears is being gathered now.

2.—10.00; \$5,000.—About 2-3 in fruit, balance as above. Orchard consists of one-half similar to above and other half of 7-year-old apples, chiefly King and Wealthy. About 340 apples, 12 pears, 52 plums, 195 prunes. Other remarks similar to above, not so many trees, but one-half much older and approaching full bearing stage. A good well and windmill pump is on the lot.

3.—9.92; \$5,000.—Rather more than half in fruit. All apples, of which there are about 800 7 or 8 year old trees. Balance as in Lots 1 and 2 except for about 1 acre scrub which could be easily cleared for house site. This is corner block and has good roads south and west.

5.—6.89; \$1,675.—Good fruit land all cleared meadow.

6.—4.44; \$1100.—Similar to Lots 5 & 6. Seeded down to Tim. & Clover this year. Corner lot.

Lot. Acrs. Price.
4.—26.00; \$9,500.—Consists of orchards, meadow land and land seeded down. Good 6-roomed house and house for outside help, capital large barn with stables, cow houses, fruit packing room, machinery, and trap sheds, &c. Good outbuilding, hen houses, granary, &c. Fruit trees consist of about 100 pears, 43 cherries, 550 apples, berries, quinces, peaches, nectarlines, and small fruits including 1000 strawberry plants. These orchards have been all well cared for and have produced fruit which in competition at various exhibitions has taken many prizes.

BLOCK II.

BLOCK II.

1.—8.28; \$1450.—Partly cleared. About two acres almost cleared, all fine land. Very suitable for chicken ranch.

2.—8.25; \$2000.—All cleared and under cultivation partly in potatoes, carrots, and mangles. New Page Wire fonce.

3.—8.24; \$3250.—All cleared and under cultivation partly in potatoes, carrots, and mangles. New Page Wire fonce. New 5-rouned house.

All excellent fruit land and within from 1-4 to 1-2 mile of railway station and beach, and 14 miles from Victoria.

Arrangements can be made to view this property by applying to us.

SOLE AGENTS

S. DAY & B. BOG Who Will Be Pleased To Show The Property.

Telephone

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Price \$10,250

60 Acres Choice Land

Between six and seven miles from Victoria, within a few minutes walk of Victoria and Sidney Railway. About thirty acres rich bottom land under cultivation.

Will make a most desirable farm.

APPLY TO

Swinerton & Musgrave

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

1206 GOVERNMENT STREET

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

The Canadian Federation of Labor has decided to be enext year's convention at Pro-afford, Ont. J. W. Patterson, Ottawa, was re-elected president; Z. Bruebe, Quebec, was elected vice-president, and J. A. Mergure, Chawa, secretary. cure, Ottowa, secretary.

A wealthy Rochdale cotton spinner has initiated a scheme for the erection of artizan cottages, on the garden city plan, at Keswick. Tenders have already been let for the building of 23-of-the houses, the rents of which will, vary from \$50 to \$125. The scheme will cost \$20,000.

Scottish printers do not seem to be Scottlsh printers do not seem to be in favor of joining with those of England and Ireland to form a National Typographical union. They claim discrimination against Scotsmen in both England and Ireland, and are offended.

Thomas P. Curtin, for several years secretary of Boston Typographical Union, ex-l. T. U. delegate to the Birmingham and Colorado Springs convention, has announced his candidacy for the office of secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union.

Miss Margaret C. Daley has been busy signing up new agreements for the garment workers of New York. She expects to have all the Pacific Const factories using the label working under uniform prices and conditions as soon as pending questions are adjusted in Portland, Oregon.

The "Coast Seamen's Journal" of the U. S. Navy Department, has such at it is the oldest labor paper in the United States.

A new agreement has been signed between the Canadian Northern Railway company and its maintenance of way employees by which advances ranging from 10 to 15 cents per day. except in the case of laborers, were granted.

"""

The "Coast Seamen's Journal" of the U. S. Navy Department, has been in the Land and the long-wished for "free Sunday" is to become a reality. Sunday work on board ship is to be reduced to a minimum. No inspection of ship or crew is to be permitted. In other words, the sailors desire for "one day's rest in seven" has resulted in victory.

The convention call for the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. In Toronto, Canada, beginning Monday morning, November 8, 1909, and the

Telephone, electric light linemen and cablemen to the number of 85 at Winnipeg have received an increase in wages from 30 to 22½-25 cents per hour, and had their hours reduced from 10 to 9 hours per day.

The Canadian rederation of Labor has decided to he cent per hour and had their hours reduced from has decided to he cent per hour and had the convention of the convention of the convention of the per hour, and had their hours reduced from the convention of the convention of the per hour, and had their hours reduced from the per hour, and had their hours reduced from the per hour, and had their hours reduced from the per hour, and had their hours reduced from the per hour, and had their hours reduced from the per hour, and had their hours reduced from the per hour, and had their hours reduced from the per hour, and had their hours reduced from the per hour, and had their hours reduced from the per hour, and had their hours reduced from the per hour, and had the hours reduced from the per hour, and had the per hour, and

The Canadian union meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was held at Winnipeg recently. Delegates were present from various provinces and states and a variety of subjects were discussed, among others, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the provisions of the law with regard to the Hability of railway employees for accidnest. A resolution was passed requesting the parliament of Canada to amend the law so as to place it beyond the power of a judge to sentence men to the law so as to place it beyond the power of a judge to sentence men to the payment of fines or imprisonment ex-cept for offenses

the Trades Unionist, "is a long one, but only a few even of the craft that enlightens the world are aware that the Wright brothers, the fimous aviators, are printers. "They heard the call of business," says a newspaper story of these men, before they were out of school. They were still students when they celled and published a little newspaper devoted to that section of Dayton in which they lived—the "West Side" News." This plant was enlarged as fast as its carnings permitted, and when the two boys first began to experiment with aerial apparatus they had made themselves competent job printers."

. Wages during the first six months of 1909 were for the most part stationary throughout Canada, says the Government Labor Gazette. During the winter months there was a tendency in certain branches towards lower levels, but the rates of the preceding winter were on the whole well maintained. Building employees were on somewhat lower schedules than in 1908, but general labor obtained about the same rates. On the opening of activity in the spring, the schedules of 1908 for skilled labor were for the most part renewed, and later an upward tendency was manifested. Unskilled labor, however, in the railway construction camps in the preceding year. Among printers and civic employees, also, some important increases took effect. Especially noteworthy was the increase granted by the Dominion government to letter carriers and post office clerks, the number benefitted thereby reaching approximately 1,400 employees.

approximately 1,400 employees.

The near approach to equality of Insis list first trip to this part of the country as in the past he has been engaged chiefly in the East.

Store plate moulders at Woodstock, Ont., have had their piece work prices reduced.

Stove plate moulders at Woodstock, Ont., have had their piece work prices at Montreal have obtained an increase of approximately ten per cent in wages.

The Danish purliament has authorized the employment of female lawers as court assistants and as assist-out judges.

A allow The Danish parliament has authorized the employment of female lawyers as court assistants and as assistant judges.

A dispatch from Sweden says the government has appointed a special umpire to endeavor to reconcile the forces in the industrial dispute.

A number of carpenters at Winnipeg obtained an advance of ten cents per hour. The advance does not apply to the whole of the trade.

The "Coast Seamen's Journal" started on its twenty-third year this week. It states with pardonable pride that it is the oldest labor paper in the United States.

ence, on easy terms of payment.

F. Butler, who has been commission, ed by the colonial department of England to report on the immigration. If the parliance is now making his investigations. He garding the opportunities of intending is most proportunities of intending obtained an advance of ten cents per hour. The advance does not apply to the whole of the trade.

Even Jack Tar benefits by the labor movement. Acting Secretary Winthrop of the U. S. Navy Department, has week. It states with pardonable pride for "free Sunday" is to become a that it is the oldest labor paper in the United States.

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Conce, on easy terms of payment.

F. Butler, who has been commission, ed by the colonial department of England to report on the immigration. He can be added to report on the immigration. He land to report on the immigration. Unit of woman labor is toward the lighter work of the office for woman labor is toward the lighter work of the office for because is now making his investigations. He land to report MeBride regarding the opportunities of intending is most portunities of intending is most portunities of intending of the employees in American manufacturing industries, and in 1890 26.3 per cent, the number in 1890. But where in Europe wements of the drift of woman labor is toward the lighter work of the office for missendary is not portunities of intending 1890. But where in Europe wements and ada and eraclastically in British Columbia, is now making his investigations. He land

The annual banquet of the ane annual banquet of the Brick-layers' and Masons' International union No. 2, was held at the Dominion hotel Tuesday night when over 100 guests sat down to a sumptuous repast, daintily served. The gathering was presided over by J. H. Stewart, who in an appropriate speech welcomed the master. ng was presided over by J. H. Stewtr, who in an appropriate speech
velcomed the guests. The toast of
The King' was responded to by J. G.
frown, who, in a patriotic address, said
hat should the British empire ever be
outed in need of help Canada would alrays be ready and willing to lend aid,
the toast was honored by the singing
for the patrional analysts. The toast was honored by the singing of the national anthem. J. H. Stewart, president of the union, congratulated those present on the successful banquet, and said they would be pleased to hear that they had amongst their guests from that they had amongst their guests from as far south as San Francisco, and all interested in the union work. The toast of "Our Guests" was coupled with the names of Messrs. H. Jones and R. Dinsdale, and replied to in an appropriate manner. The toast of the B. and M. I. U. was greeted with hearty applause, and was responded to by Messrs. J. Farfitt and A. Raiche. The following took part in the musical programme: Messrs. Williams, McDonald, Owen, Nixon, Parfitt, Brown, McConnell, Coverdale.

The following is the call issued for the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor which convenes in Toronto, November

To all affiliated unions, Greeting: You are hereby advised that, in pur-

SOUTH TURNER ST.

FOR SALE—Good two storey house with large barn and stable. \$3500, rents for \$25

2 Good Central Offices

TO LET

APPLY TO

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

COLES & ODDY

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

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P. O. Box 167

1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

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Cottage for Sale Snap

On concrete foundation, 6 rooms, hall, extra kitchen and bath in basement; fire places in dining-room and drawingroom, electric light and gas installed, plumbing, new and complete; basement full size of house; concrete floor, drained, well lighted and dry, fine lot; location one of the best in the city; four excellent full-grown fruit trees, number of shade trees.

PRICE \$3,150

TOLLER & GRUBB

1232 Government Street rhone 2046

suance to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 8, 1909, and will continue in session from day to day until the busines of the Convention has been completed.

Representation in the Convention

has been completed.

Representation in the Convention will be on the following basis: From National or International unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, flve delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven gates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and State Federattions, and from local trade unions not having a National or International union, and from Federal Labor unions, one delegate to the state of the s

Organizations to be entitled to re Organization must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

is elected to represent.
Only bona fide wage workers, who
are not members of or eligible to
membership in other trade unions, are
eligible as delegates from Federal eligible as de Labor unions. Delegates must be selected at least

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election. Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1909. It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate the imminent important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive more effectually than ever to bring about a better ally than ever to bring about a bette day in the lives and homes of the toil ers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to erganize for our common defense and advancement, and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press. The convention will also decide upon a



MAHON BLDG. TEL. 1462.

CONVEYANCING. RANCH LANDS. FRUIT FARMS. INSURANCE, CITY LOTS. TIMBER. RENTS

MONEY TO LOAN

Are You Looking For Cheap Lots

No. 751
A LOT ON McBRIDE ST., just north of Queens Ave., and 60 by 120, all level and cleared. Adjacent to fine residences. The terms are one-third cash, and one and two years at 6 per cent. Price\$1000

No. 750
A CORNER ON DENMAN ST., 90 by 135. Level and clear, and one-third cash, balance one and two years.
\$700

A LOT ON VANCOUVER ST., just north of Bay St., 50 by 117, on very easy terms. Price\$435

A LARGE, FINE LOT in Victoria West, near car line \$650 FOR RENT-A five-room, modern cottage on Alfred St. \$20 FOR SALE-A new modern 6-room house, Victoria West, near car line. Fine basement with hot and cold water. Large lot, set to fruit\$2400 FOR TRADE-Three and one-half acres, all in cultivation.

closer affiliation with the organized

ployees' Union of Victoria was held at the Trades and Labor hall on Sunday, the 3rd inst., when the following memthe 3rd inst., when the following members were appointed permanent officers of Local 168, I. A. T. S. E.: President, Edw. North; vice-president, Harry Marsh; recording and financial secretary-treasurer, John H. Cragg; sergeant-at-arms, John Dwiney; business agent, Jos. North; delegates, H. Marsh and Fred. Homan. The regular meetings of the Theatre Stage Employees will be held at the Trades and Labor hall the first Sunday of each month.

Collision Kills Engineer.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 9.—Two trains on the Central Railway of New Jersey collided head-on at Slegfried, Pa., this morning in a heavy fog. Both en-gineers were killed.



The time for receiving tenders for the metal work of the Suspension Bridge, Lillooet, is here'sy extended to noon of Saturday, the 28th day of August.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Fublic Works, B. C., 20th August, 1909.



Shoal Bay, for house in town.

Government Office, Nakusp.

Government Office, Nakusp.

SLALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Government Office and Police Quarters," will be received by the Hoarable the Minister of Public Works up to noon on Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1909, for the erection and completion of a government office and police quarters at Nakusp, B. C.

Pians, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 27th day of September, 1909, at the office of the Government Agent at Reveistoke; Government Agent, Kaslo; the Mining Recorder at Nakusp, and at the department of Public Works, Victure 1909, and a second of the Government Agent, Kaslo; the Mining Recorder at Nakusp, and at the Department of Public Works, Victure 1909, and accepted Sank cheque or certificate of deposit on a clartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon, the Minister of Fublic Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent, of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fall to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderers, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The lowest or any tender not neces sarily accepted.

arily accepted.

If C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.

Public Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., September 30, 1909.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

In the Matter of the Estate of Reinhart Alexander Herzberg, Deceased, Intes-tate, and In the Matter of the Official Adminis-

ersigned, Signed) MRS. NANCY IRVING. Dated this 21st day of Sept., 1909.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRIT-

MOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Reserve existing on the lands embraced in special Timber License No. 23,290, situated on dambier Island, New Westminster District, is cancelled.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,

Deputy Commissioner of Lands,

Depatrement of Lands,

14th July, 1909.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900. Mrs. Nancy Irving hereby gives notice

In the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

Notice is hereby given that, under an order made by the Hon, the Unief Justice, dated the 24th day of September, 1909, I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of the estate of the above deceased. All parties having claims against the said estate are requested to send particulars of their claims to mon or before the 23rd day of October, 1909, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 28th day of September, 1999.

WILLIAM MONTEITH, Official Administrator,



THE REASON FOR THE GREAT SUCCESS OF

Black Cat Cigarettes

ettes are sold every day. In Canada the smoking public are rapidly coming to a similar appreciation of this Brand.

This great success could only be made possible by tional quality-and the very evident superiority of the Black Cat is due to the pure, unaduterated, fine matured tobacco of the 1904 Virginia crop, that is used exclusively in their manu-

To test a eigarette—take any Virginia Cigarette, at any price, and light it; at the same time lighting a Black Cat. Smoke from each, alternately, and pass the smoke through the nose. You will immediately detect the difference.

10 FOR 10 CENTS At Leading Tobacconists

If you cannot obtain BLACK CAT CIGARETTES at your dealer's, send ten cents in postage stamps to Adolph Frankau & Co., Limited, 232 McGill Street, Montreal, and you will receive a package of 10 BLACK CAT Cigarettes by return mail, post free.

It will pay you to have a little chat with us on the subject of House Decoration. If you cannot con-

veniently call at our store, write or telephone us

whether it is the interior or exterior of the house you wish to paint, or which rooms you desire to

Doubtless, you have seen painted walls, ceilings and woodwork peel and scale. We never do that

kind of work. Our paints are the purest and best.

THE PAINTERS AND ART DECORATORS

Buy
Your

centres of the world.

Our workmen are experts.

Before You Paint

WE ARE PROMPT AND REASONABLE IN PRICE

MELROSE COMPANY, Ltd.

On the Waterfront

Three Steamers Due From the 🛨 Far East During the Week

KEEMUN LEAVES FOR VANCOUVER ++++++++++

Will Have Big Salmon Cargo Outward—Camosun Completes Her Overhaul

This week will be a busy one at the outer wharf. The steamer Erna, of the Jebsen & Ostrander line, from Central American and Mexican ports, is the first vessel expected, she being now on the way from San Francisco completing the last leg of her voyage, Following the German steamer the C. P. R. four-master, the steamer Monteagle, Capt. Robinson, from Hongkong, and way ports is expected with a good cargo of general freight, fifty saloon passengers and about a hundred steerage. The Monteagle left Yokohama on September 28 and is due here on Monday or Tuesday. She is bringing a big shipment of raw silk. The steamer Shinano Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which sailed from Yokohama, completing her voy-The steamer Erna, of outer wharf.

618 FORT STREET

By Government Wireless.
Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Rain, a southeast wind, thick seaward. Bar. 36, temp. 52. Sea smooth. No shipping.
Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Drizzling and calm. Bar. 30, temp. 55. Thick seaward. No shipping.
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Rain, thick, calm. Bar. 30.33, temp. 55. Sea rough. Out, steamer Governor, 6 p.m.

6 p.m. — Pachena, 8 a.m.—Clear, calm. Bar. 30.15, temp 55 Sea moderate. No shipping.

Estevan, 8 a.m.—Clear, rain, Sea smooth. Bar. 30.21, temp. 55. Sea moderate. No shipping.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE INTERESTING POIN IN CAMOSUN CASE

Decision of Privy Council in Suit Hinged on Question of Mortgage

Following the cabled report received recently of the success of the firm of Bow, McLachlan, and Co., against the Union Steamship Co., of Vancouver, regarding the balance claimed for building the steamer Camosun, a detalled report has been received in the mails from England. An interesting point in connection with the case turned on ship mortgages. Mortgages on shipping property as the business is conducted in England and America is a risky business, as mortgages are

SEARCHED FOR LONG WRECKED STEAMER

Whitelaw's Wrecking Steamer Made Vain Search for the Lost Brother Jonathan

the crew was the only one which reached shore.

LAUNCH KIORA IS BACK FROM CRUISE

Found the Newington Lying at Village Bay Without Showing Any Lights

Any Lights

The launch Klora returned to port yesterday after a cruise among the Gulf Islands, and a party taken as the guests of Vice-Commodore Walter S. Chambers had a delightful holiday, and some good hunting and fishing. There was a fine buck on the deckhouse of the Klora when she returned to port. The party on board included E. B. Hallsall of the Victoria Machinery depot, E. J. Mosedale of the B. C. Electric company and Walter Walker of Hall & Walker. Three deer and 15 grouse were bagged, one of the deer beling a fine buck and Mr. Hallsall was a proud man when he brought his quarry on board by the dinghy. The rain made it difficult to get many birds, they having gone into the timber.

When the launch Klora went to anchor in the bay at Active Pass there was a very low tide, and it was considered necessary to lift the anchor and run through the strong current to a safer anchorage at Village Bay. There the government steamer Newington was found at anchor. To the surprise of the party on board the yacht they found the government steamer without a light visible above the deck. On Friday the Klora was in Saanich Inlet and from there returned to Victoria, arriving yesterday morning.

Lake Erie Docks.

The steamer Lake Erie docked at Montreal yesterday from Liverpool. Hesperian Due.

The Alian line steamer Hesperian passed Belle Isle on Thursday evening and is due at Montreal tonight.

Swift is Swift.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Swift completed her trials in the Clyde on Monday. She was designed to give a speed of 36 knots, but it is understood that she has eclipsed that guarantee and is daster by three knots than any boat in the navy.

Carrying Beef.

A powerful syndicate is to establish a fleet of steamers of the latest type to maintain weekly sailings between Liverpool, Manchester and London for the carrying of chilled beef to England from the River Plate, Argentina. Nine new steamers are to be built and they will be augmented by other steamers already engaged in the same trade.

Air Light or Central Generator System

HOLLOW WIRE GASO-LINE LIGHTING SYSTEMS

Use our instantaneous Pull the chain and it lights.

We offer the best light in the world and the cheapest. Let us show you.

List & Hardwick

Resident Agents 943 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.

Opposite Skating Rink Phone 2058

S.S. VADSO For Prince Rupert

Friday, Oct. 8th

John Barnsley

Agent. 534 Yates St.

Don reer Sea or Train Sick

Bishop Taylor-Smith, Craplain General of the British Army has kindly given us permission to publicly state that he has at various times ordered supplies of Mothersill's Sea and Train Sick Remedy and that he has found it most effectiva.

Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Press and the press generally in Great Britain and Americai. Analyzed by Sir Charles A. Cameron, C. B. M. D. Guaranteed perfectly harmless and if not satisfactory money refunded. Write for booklet, press notices and testimonials from prominent people. For sale at all first class druggists or send direct to Mothersill Remedy Co., 246 Cleiand Bidg., Detroit, Michigan.—19 St. Bride Str., London, E. C.

Operating Fast Mail Steel Steamshi "Ella," 3510 Tons. "Erna," 3476 To Fast Fassenger and Freight Servic Puget Sound, British Columbia, Califonia, Mexico, Central America "Ella" sails from Victoria Oct. 1st.

VERY LOW RATES VERY LOW MAXLES
Farticulars: C. S. BAXTER, Agent
809 Government St.
C. GARDINDE JOHNSON & CO.,
Vancouver. B. C.

To Atlin. Dawson and/ **LowerYukon**



Navigation is now open on the Yukon river and lakes. Connections are made with the company's steamers carrying both freight and passengers.

At Carlbou for Atlin; at White Horse for Dawson and intermediate points, and at Dawson for Fairbanks and points on Lower river.

For further information apply Traffic Department, W. P. & Y. R., 405 Winch Bidg., Vancouver, B. C.

CRUISE to the ORIENT By the S.S. ARABIC, salling January 20, 1910 Mediterranean, Holy Land and Egypt Costing \$400 and up. 73 days, care-free trave
All necessary expenses included
Cruise Dept., White Star Line, Scattle.

Canadian

Mexican Line

TO AND FROM MEXICO. Europe and Eastern Canada
VIA TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.
Steamers call at San Pedro providing sufficient inducement offers.
S.S. Lonsdale will leave on or about
the 21st of each month.
Apply to Shallcross & Macaulay.
Agents, Victoria.



AND SOUTH PORTS
Leaves Victoria 8 a. m.
S. S. City of Puebla or Queen, October 13, 20, respectively. Steamer leaves every seventh day thereafter.
S. S. Governor or President salls direct from Seattle Oct. 15, 22, and every seventh day at 10 a, m.

rect from seattle Oct. 15, 2t, and every seventh day at 10 a. m.

FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

FINE TRIPS AROUND THE SOUND EVERY SEVEN DAYS.

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

Connecting at Skagway with W.P. & Y.R. Leaves Seattle at 9 p. m., S. S. City of Seattle, October 11, 22.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboit Bay.

FOR Seattle, October 11, 22.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboit Bay.

FIGHA is resulted in the contraction of the contraction of the california of the contraction of the california of the contraction of the contraction of the california of the call of



CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC. PORTLAND, BOSTON.

Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces

ngest Double-track Route under on nagement on the American Continen

W. S. COOKSON, Assistant Gen'l Passenger Agent, 138 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.



Don't Miss It!



Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster, B.C.

OCTOBER 12TH to 16TH, 1909.

FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Tickets on sale October 11th to 15th, inclusive. Final return limit Monday, October 18th, 1909.

PRINCESS VICTORIA sails for Vancouver at 2.15 p. m. daily except Wednesday, arriving at 6.45 p. m. S.S. CHARMER sails daily at 12.30 a. m., arriving at Vancouver

H. L. BISHOP. L. D. CHETHAM.

Local Wharf Agent, City Passenger Agent, Belleville Street Dock. 142 Government Street.



Furs

Fur buyers have everything to gain by purchasing early in the season. Our exclusive showing of Mink, Er-

mine, Lynx and other fine Furs is worthy of your in-

You need have no compunction as to the styles, as our display features the creations from the leading style

We invite you to call and pass your opinion as to OUR FUR VALUES

"YOU'LL LIKE OUR FURS"

THE PROPER CLOTHES SHOP

COLONIST HAS ALL THE NEWS

age from Hongkong and way ports, on the day following the C. P. R. liner, is expected to reach port on Thursday, and the R. M. S. Empress of India, which left Yokohama on Tuesday last, is expected to reach the outer wharf at the end of next week.

The steamer Keemun, of the Blue Funnel line, which has been discharging cargo at the outer wharf, left yesterday afternoon for Vancouver to complete discharging at that port. The steamer will have a large shipment of canned-salmon from Victoria, Vancouver and Scattle. It is also expected that a large complement of homing Chinese will be carried.

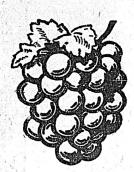
The steamer Camosun, which has been given an overhaul at the Victoria Macninery depot, left yesterday for Vancouver to resume her service to Prince Rupert.

and return to Seattle direct during the and return to Seattle unest decided, and the Canadian company's fleet, which now arrives in Seattle in the morning from Vancouver, will remain in service between Seattle and Vancouver, but will not sail direct, making a call at Victoria each way. The schedule for this new service has not yet been decided on by the Canadian Pacific company and the International Steamship company, operating the Iroquois.

vice between Seattle and Vancouver, but will not sail direct, making a call at Victoria each way. The schedule for this new service has not yet been decided on by the Canadian Pacific company and the International Steamship company, operating the Iroquois.

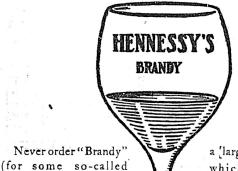
The Princess Victoria will carry the malls which formerly were handled by the steamer operated by the International Steamship company between Seattle and Victoria. The British mail from Victoria for Puget sound will be brought to Seattle direct, and on the return trip the steamship will call in at Port Townsend for the mail destined from that port for the British side. The vessel will not take any passengers at Port Townsend, as unsuccessful search for the wreck of the long-lost steamer Greenwood, of the Whitelaw Wreck-ing company, which has just been made by the wrecking steamer Greenwood, of the Whitelaw Wreck-ing company, which has just returnated to San Francisco. After failing to locate the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer Tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother Jonathan the steamer tried to get the wreck of the Brother

Some 100 Cognac Grapes





must be crushed to yield a single Liqueur of Hennessy's Brandy. That is why it is so rich in flavour, so exquisite in bouquet, and so speedy to revive an invalid.



For liqueur Hennessy, use a [large convex glass,

the delicate bouquet in the small opening. Shake the glass gently and warm it in your hand to develop the flavor and perfume.

Hennessy's Brandy

Brandies are extracted

from beet root or maize)

but get genuine Grape

Brandy by

insisting

TENDER LET FOR MISSION STEAMER

Contract Will Be Let to New Westminster Firm—More Funds Needed

Tenders have been recived for the

Tenders have been recived for the new mission steamer, to be secured by the Columbia Coast mission, and that of the Westminster Marine Rallway Company, of New Westminster, has been accepted by the committee. When completed, with 100 horse power gasolene engine, the total cost of the vessel will be not less than \$19,000 or \$20,-000. Of this, \$13,000 has been promised, including \$2,500 from Lord Strathcona, and \$1,500 from an English church society. It will need a great effort to collect the amount required in Victoria and Vancovuer.

In response to the appeal lately made by Bishop Perrin, \$1,000, including \$200 from one who has lately been north and seen for himself the usefulness of the work. The loggers, themselves, by their monthly contributions show their full appreciation. Three hospitals have been built and equipped, and the new ressel is an absolute necessity. It will be fitted with all hospital appliances, and will regularly visit the camps between Texada Island and Alert Bay. Contributions may be sent to Bishop Perrin or to Mr. A. J. C. Galletty, Bank of Montreal. It is hoped that Victoria will willingly bear its share of the expense.

and N.) of a little sport amongst the blue and willow grouse free of charge for the past twelve years.

When I went out twelve years ago there, were not more than fifty sportsmen who hunted in the district, extending from the seventeen mile, post to Koenig's, and in those days there were grouse for all. Today five hundred at least hunt over the same grounds, and not more than six of them secured a bag of over ten birds in the first two days, and the rest had to be satisfied with two, three, and four apiece.

Next year, with the rapid increase in the population of Victoria, six hundred guns will frequent the district, and this number will be increased by an additional hundred year by year, until the grouse, which do not multiply as rapidly, are exterminated, and then the best grouse shooting portion, and certainly the most conveniently situated for Victorians, will be a thing of the past.

What is to be done? Shall the grouse be preserved or exterminated? It is certainly up to the sportsmen who frequent this district and who really enjoy the sport, to do something, and quickly, too, or else they will have to go farther away at an additional cost, and run the chances of getting fewer birds.

birds.

ing \$200 from one who has lately been north and seen for himself the useful-ness of the work. The loggers, themselves, by their monthly contributions show their full appreciation. Three hospitals have been built and equippled, and the new vessel is an absolute necessity. It will be fitted with all hospital appliances, and will regularly visit the camps between "fexada Is and hospital appliances and will regularly visit the camps between "fexada Is and the camps between "fexada Is and the camps between "fexada Is and the sent to Bishop Perrin or to Mr. A. J. C. Galleths, Bank of Montreal. It is hoped that Victoria will willingly bear its share of the expense.

New Theatre.

Dear Sir,—I notice in the press a report of the discussion which took place at the board of trade meeting years at the board of trade meeting years that no misapprehension may exist. I desire to correct the impression one might gather from that report.

A syndicate discussed theatre construction with me some time ago, and I then offered a lot at the corner of Douglas and Broughton streets, which is the organization, if the company desired that this site is not sufficiently large for a modern theatre; therefore, I think it would be wisdom for the committee to select a larger lot, and in a less expensive situation. If this latter course is pursued, I am will not or the committee to select a larger lot, and in a less expensive situation. If this latter course is pursued, I am will not or the committee to select a larger lot, and in a less expensive situation. If this latter course is pursued, I am will not or the committee to select a larger lot.

A C. FILUAIERFELT.

Shall the Grouse be Preserved?

Sir,—I have just returned from a few days' shooting trip to my old haunts at Shawnigan Lake, where I have enjoyed the privilege (thanks to the E. and N. and the content of the previous country of the provider of the content of the previous country of the provider of the content of the previous country of the provider of the previous country of the

Introductory Sale Eye Glasses

TESTING FREE

TESTING FREE

To get you all acquainted with our up-to-date Optical Parlors and new system of eye-testing—we will offer for one week only—100 pairs of extra quality \$10 Eye-glasses and Spectacles, in gold-filled mountings, "rim or rimless," guaranteed for 10 years, for only

Bear in mind these are not stock glasses, but that each patient's eyes will be thoroughly examined and tested by our latest New York methods, and that each glass will be ground and fitted to your individual, needs.

Sale for one week only, and if you are not satisfied-your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Appointments Made by Phone No. 1551

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Over C. P. R. Offices

Vancouver, B.C.

Vancouver, B.C.

Located on beautiful Point Grey, the new "West End" destined to become the finest residential section of Vancouver

CLOSE TO THE PROPOSED TRAM LINE EXTENSION ON THE JOHNSON ROAD

Marriott & Fellows

134 Hastings Street, W.

Vancouver, B. C.



THE WILSON ROAD, NOW BEING MACADAMIZED, WILL UT DIRECT THROUGH VIEWLAND. THIS IS PROBABLY THE LAST SUB-DIVISION ON POINT GREY, AS THE GOV-ERNMENT TERMS OF SALE MAKE FURTHER SUB-DIVIDING PRACTICALLY PROHIBITIVE. THE MAN WHO INVESTS IN VIEWLAND TODAY CAN REST ASSURED OF SPLENDID RETURNS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Prices Range From \$550 For Large Lots 66 x 134

One tenth cash, the balance extended over three years with no interest on the deferred payments.

CALL ON OUR REPRESENTATIVE

MONDAY, OCT.

At the Driard Hotel

Facing the Marine Drive, and commanding a superb view of the Gulf of Georgia, and the Olympic Wountains

CLOSE TO THE PROPOSED TRAM LINE EXTENSION ON THE JOHNSON ROAD

Marriott & Fellows

134 Hastings Street, W.,

Vancouver, - - -

ANEW SEA PORTS

THE TIME TO MAKE MONEY IS AT THE BEGINNING OF THINGS

NEWPORT, B. C.

"Founded On Fact"

AT THE HEAD OF HOWE SOUND

36 miles from the city of Vancouver, lies one of the most perfect natural townsites on the Pacific Coast—we make this statement advisedly, (knowing the innumerable questions that will be asked) and realizing that the great investing public must have reasons which reach beyond a mere assertion.

WHAT BUILDS UP A CITY? PEOPLE! Yes; but to get the people we must get money into circulation. To do that we must have industries, and the industries require natural resources within a reasonable distance, and to develop the resources we must have quick, cheap transportation.

NEWPORT is the southerly terminus of the HOWE SOUND, PEMBERTON VALLEY & NORTHERN RY. (now under construction), and this same railroad will run through ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN MILES of the richest section of the richest undeveloped Province in the known world—British Columbia.

TIMBER-Eight billions of feet of the very finest!

AGRICULTURE—Twenty Thousand Acres of soil that will grow anything that can be grown in this climate!

MINING LANDS-Veritable treasure stores that have, as yet, been merely scratched over!

ADD TO THIS A LANDLOCKED HARBOR that will take the largest ship that sails the seas—add to this a water power aggregating some ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND HORSE POWER, and you have the sum total of the reasons for

NEWPORT

THE OPEN DOOR TO INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND MINING OPPORTUNITIES

The sale of Newport Lots has just begun. It is to your interest to inform yourself regarding this new arrival

Newport Wants At Once

A First-class Hotel, a General Store, A Blacksmith and Carpenter Shop, a Drug Store, a Barber Shop, a Dairy. LIBERAL CONCESSIONS MADE TO THOSE WHO COME IN FIRST AND OPEN UP A BUSINESS

For Maps, Booklets, Circulars and Further Information, Call On or Address

The British American Trust Co., Ltd.

Get the "Newport News"

COST YOU NOTHING

431 SEYMOUR STREET, VANCOUVER. COR. BROAD AND VIEW STREETS, VICTORIA

-Or See-

Our Representative at the Driard Hotel, Monday, October 11

Read the "Newport News"

YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL
WILL BRING IT—FREE

CHOOSE THE PRICE THAT SUITS YOUR POCKET

HOUSES

\$1,250-4-ROOM COTTAGE on Speed avenue. Easy terms.

\$2,000—5-ROOM MODERN COT-TAGE, on Bridge street, lot 60 x 120. Terms \$500 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

\$2,200—4-ROOM COTTAGE in James Bay, all conveniences, garden, lot 60 x 91. Terms \$500 cash, balance to suit at seven per cent.

\$2,300—5-ROOM MODERN COT-TAGE on North Pembroke street. Terms \$500, balance to suit purchaser.

\$2,600—5-ROOM CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW on Graham St., with space for 2 more rooms; 3 English fireplaces, rooms nicely tinted, polished hardwood floors. Also has barn, 20 x 20, with electric lights. Nice stone fence in front of house. This is an excellent buy. Terms, \$400 cash, \$200 in one year, balance on mortgage at seven per cent.

\$2,600 — 8-ROOM 2-STOREY HOUSE, on Rithet street Lot is 53 x 153. Rents for \$18.00 Terms \$1,000 per month. cash, balance to suit at seven per cent.

\$2,600 — SIX-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, Stanley avenue, one block from car. Basement and all improvements, lot 54 x 120. Terms \$1,800 cash, balance on mortgage payable in \$100 yearly installments at six per cent.

\$2,650 — SIX-ROOM MODERN HOUSE and 60 x 120 lot on North Park street. Terms \$500 cash, and balance in \$20.00 monthly payments.

\$3,250—NEW 6-ROOM COT-TAGE, modern in every respect, lot 46 x 140, on Caledonia avenue. Terms \$500 cash and balance to suit purcharser.

\$3,250—TERMS ARRANGED for 7-room new modern house. brick foundation, basement, full size lot, on Caledonia

\$3,300 — 1½ - STOREY NEW HOUSE on Third street, strictly modern, hot and cold water on both floors, 7-foot basement, furnace, lot 45 x Terms ¼ cash, balance to suit. This rents for \$25.00 per month.

A 12 PER CENT INVESTMENT 4-room cottage and lot on Amphion street. Rents for \$15.00. Price \$1,500, any terms. You can't do better than this. Buy it and let it pay for it-

\$550-HULTON STREET, off balance at seven per cent.

\$650—DENMAN STREET. This buys two lots.

\$700—DUNEDIN STREET, lot 50×134 . Offered at this price for a quick sale.

\$700—GARBALLY ROAD, lot 50 x 134. At this figure for a few days only.

\$750-DUNEDIN STREET, lot 50 x 134. This price is for a quick sale.

\$1575—GOVERNMENT STREET near Niagara. Terms ar-

11900-POWELL STREET, James Bay, 2 lots, 57 x 92. Terms arranged.

R. D. MacLachlan

22-23 Board of Trade Building Opposite the Court House Phone 2105

WORKINGMEN ARE ACCIDENT VICTIMS

Coal Heaver on Ena Struck by Bucket—Aged City Employee Hit by Car

While engaged in filling coal buckets in the hold of the steamer Princess Ena at the C. P. R. wharf yesterday after-noon-a descending bucket crashed on the head of David Rhodes, causing senoon a descending bucket crashed on the head of David Rhodes, causing severe wounds which rendered him unconscious. The ambulance of the Victoria Transfer company was summoned and the wounded man was conveyed to St. Joseph's hospital where he was immediately treated. He has a deep abrasion on the top of his head, and while there is danger of hemorrhage he was reported as getting on well late last night. The Princess Ena was engaged in discharging a cargo of coal at the C. P. R. wharf and Rhodes was one of the men in her hold filling the buckets as they were swung down. At the time when he met with the accident he had evidently forgotten to look upwards and met the full force of the swinging bucket which knecked him senseless among the coal in the hold

Knocked Down by Car.

David Notice, an aged employee of the city street cleaning gang sustained severe bruises and shock yesterday morning white attempting to avoid a passing wagon on Government street, opposite Dixi Ross & Co.'s store. Notice failed to notice the approach of an Esquimalt car and was struck by the rear step. The car was moving at a fair rate of speed and Notice was hurled to the ground coming in contact with the pavement with such force that he was rendered unconscious. He was carried into a nearby drug store. His head was badly out and he was bruised about the legs. The ambulance of the Victoria Fransfer ecopany was summoned and the injured mar taken to St. Joseph's nospital where he regained consciousness. Late last evening he was restring easily and progressing as well as could be expected considering his age and the stock he suffered could be expected considering his age and the shock he suffered.

CIVIL SERVICE BYLAW READY

Alderman Bishop's Measure ·Will Come Up Tomorrow Evening

After being held over for the past few months until the details of the measure could be revised and considered by the legislative committee of the city council. Ald. Bishop's measure to provide for the classification of civic salaries along lines similar to the principle contained in the provincial civic service act, will come up for consideration at tomorrow night's meeting of the council. The bylaw was introduced at last Monday night's meeting of the city council but was held over for a week to give the aldermen an opportunity of looking it over.

mas held over for a week to give the addermen an opportunity of looking it over.

The bylaw provides that the civic service shall mean all persons holding office who are paid a monthly salarry voted by the council. All such employees shall be British subjects except in cases where expert technical knowledge is required when temporary employment may be given. The members of the civic service shall be classified as heads of departments, assistants to heads, clerks, stenographers and permanent employees. The salarles to be paid shall be "minimum salary is that to be paid during the first five years of service and the maximum salary will be that calculated and paid according to the length of time and shall be the minimum plus five per cent thereof to take effect at the beginning of each succeeding five years of service after the first five years, provided that not more than 25 per cent in any case shall be added to the "minimum" salary.

The minimum monthly salaries of the respective heads of departments will be as follows:

City treasurer and collector, \$150; city clerk, \$140; city engineer and city surveyor, \$200; water commissioner, \$140; city assessor, \$146; city clertician, \$140; chief of fire department, \$125; medical health officer, \$90; manager of home for aged and infirm, \$57.50.

manager of nome for aged and infirm, \$57.50.

The minimum monthly salary of assistants of heads of departments will be: Assistant treasurer and collector, \$100; assistant city clerk, \$\$5; assistant assessor, \$\$5; assistant city surveyor, \$100; assistant city surveyor, \$100; assistant chief of fire department, \$100. The minimum salary of clerks of the first class will be \$90 per month; second class \$75; third class \$50. The minimum salary of stenographers will be \$45.

Provision is also made for promotion of clerks of the various classes to the class above after four years of efficient service.

WINS HIS CASE

Stockholder in Automatic Alarm Com-pany Has Contract Cancelled

pany Has Contract
Cancelled
Jacob Sherk won his suit yesterday moraing in the county court before Judge Lampman, against the Canadian Taylor Automatic Fire Alarm and Call Bell company, which he sued for a cancellation of his contract to purchase stock in the concern and for the return of \$375 he had paid in. The plaintiff alleged that he had been induced to purchase stock on the representations of Albion Jones and the late J. E. Church, directors of the company who has misrepresented the facts in a number of particulars. The defendants pleaded that the facts were true, that the gentlemen named were not duly authorized agents of the company and that the plaintiff's delay in bringing the action constituted laches. D. S. Tait appeared for the plaintiff and Frank Higgins for the defendant company. The jury, which was composed of Percy Wollaston, foreman, Edward Caye, L. Russell, J. C. Darling and W. G. Roach, found for the plaintiff on all points.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9.—Football results today were At Ottawa—Ottawa, 7. Hamilton Tigers 5; at Toronto—Montreal 13, Argonabus 5; at Montreal—McGill College 20, Ottawa Coll

lege 3.



PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT

SAANICH ELECTORAL DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that objections have been filed with me against the following persons' names being retained on the List of Voters for the above district on the grounds set forth.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I will, on Monday, the first day of November, 1909, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Tennyson Avenue, Maywood, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining said objections.

Unless the person objected to or some other Provincial Voter on his behalf appears at the said Court and satisfies me that the said objection is not well founded, I shall strike the name of such person off the said list.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1909.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, Registrar of Voters.

		1	
Christian Name and Surname of Voter	Residence	Profession, Trade or Calling	Nature of Objection
ADAMS, JOHN THOMAS AITKEN, WILLIAM		Moulder Farm Help.	Ceased to reside in the District
BULMAN, WILLIAM BULMAN, WILLIAM BURR FUSTACE WASHROURNE	Carey Road, Maywood P. O. Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O. Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O. Glanford Avenue, Maywood P. O. Oak Bay Avenue, P. O. Box 173, Victoria Lake District, Royal Oak P. O. Mt. Tolmie, Mt. Tolmie, P. O.	Clerk Butcher Butcher Farmer Gentleman Farmer Lumberman	Cessed to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the DistrictApplication objected toCeased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the District
CAREY JOSEPH WILLIAM CARLOW, WILMOT WESLEY CRACKEN, HENRY CLODE, WILLIAM JOHN EDWARD COX ANDREW ALEXANDER	Head of Elk Lake, Royal Oak P. O. Mt. Tolmie, Mt. Tolmie P. O. Carey Road, Colquitz P. O. Cedar Hill Road, Mt. Tolmie P. O. Lot 123, West Saanich, Sluggett P. O. Glanford Avenue, Colquitz P. O. Mt. Tolmie, Mt. Tolmie P. O. Carey Road, Colquitz P. O.	Farmer Raflway Employee Farmer Gentleman Farmer Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District
EKINS, EDWARD GEORGE	The state of the s		Ceased to reside in the District.
FERGUSON, AGUSTUS GEORGE FISHER, JOHN R.	Part of Sections 21 and 78, Victoria District, Victoria P.O.		Ceased to reside in the District.
HOLLINS, WILLIAM ALFRED HOPKINS, HENRY RUSSELL HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, JOHN	Fairfield Road, Victoria P. O. Glanford Avenue, Victoria P. O. Saanich, Young P. O. Cedar Hill, Box 458, Victoria	Teamster Nurseryman Laborer Milkman	Ceased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the District.
JONES, SANFORD S. JEUNE, PHILLIP JOHN	Feltham Road, Mt. Tolmie P. O. Ardersier Road, Maywood P. O. Section 27, Cordova Bay, Victoria P. O.	Gentleman Sail Maker	Ceased to reside in the DistrictCoased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the District.
MANNIX, LEONARD NIAL MERRIMAN, WILLIAM MUNRO, GEORGE E. MACDONALD, HENRY ALLEXANDER MACDONALD, PETER STUART MACDONALD, WILLIAM JOSEPH	Section 56, Cedar Hill, Mt. Tolmie P. O	Farmer Farmer Merchant Farmer Dairyman	
MeHÜGH, WILLIAM McKEON, WILLIAM JAMES MEMUNN, JAMES FRANCIS MePHEE, JOHN JAMES MCRAE, ARCHIBALD ANGUS MCMORRAN, ALEXANDER WALLACE MILLER, THOMAS MUNRO MURTON, FREDERICK JOHN MORTON, HARVEY ELLIS	Elk Park, South Saanich, Young P. O. Cedar Hill, Box 244, Victoria P. O. Elk Lake District, Royal Oak P. O. Burnside Road, Maywood P. O. Cedar Hill Road, Mt. Tolmie P. O. Cedar Hill Road, P. O. Box 658, Victoria South half of Block C, Mt. Tolmie Estate Lake District, Victoria P. O. Cordova Bay Road, Victoria P. O.	Painter Seaman	Ceased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the District.
NEWCOMBE, ARTHUR NICHOLL, ROBERT NORTH, JOHN HENRY ORMOND, JAMES RICHIE	Victoria Dairy, Cedar Hill Road Foul Bay, Victoria P. O. Cadboro Bay, Victoria P. O. Cor. Hampshire Rd. and Oak Bay Ave., 96 Govt. St. Victoria	Watchmaker	Ceased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the District.
PEARSON, THOMAS BULMAN	Wilkinson Cross Roads, Colquitz P. O	Accountant	Ceased to reside in the District. Ceased to reside in the District.
REGAN, WALTER IRWIN	Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria P. O	Contractor	
SHERE, FREDERICK HENRY SEATON, HENRY FRANCIS SIMPKINS, ED. THOS, HIGLEY SMITH, ARCHIE WILLIAM SPROAT, THOMAS ALEXANDER STEBBINGS, WILLIAM HERBERT	Cadboro Pay, Victoria P. O. Cadboro Bay Road, Victoria P. O. Burns Street, Oak Bay, Victoria P. O.	Tinsmith Farmer Student Harnessmaker Farmer Conductor	Ceased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the District.
TAYLOR, HENRY KIDD	Old Oak Bay Road, Victoria P. O. Cement Works, Tod Inlet	Coachman Carpenter Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
UNDERWOOD, FREDERICK		Farmer	
WIGGS, ALFRED	Gordon Head, Gordon Head P. O. Carev Road, Maywood P. O. Wilkinson Cross Road, Colquitz P. O. Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O. Carev Road, Maywood P. O. Oak Bay Avenue Victoria, R. C.	NII Miner Parmer Laborer Englineer Commission Agent	Ceased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the District.
WILLIAMSON, DAVID WOOD JOHN GEORGE CORRY YOUNG, WILLIAM YOUNG, ALFRED EDWARD	Lake District, Box 519, Victoria	Shoemaker Farmer Laborer Farmer	Ceased to reside in the DistrictCeased to reside in the District.



PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT

ISLANDS ELECTORAL DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that objections have been filed with me against the following persons' names being retained on the List of Voters for the above district on the grounds set forth.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I will, on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1909, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Ganges Harbor, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining said objections.

Unless the person objected to or some other Provincial Voter on his behalf appears at the said Court and satisfies me that the said objection is well founded, I shall strike the name of such person off the said list.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1909.

FRANK G. NORRIS, Registrar of Voters

re-				
C. for	Christian Name and Surname of Voter	Residence	Profession, Trade or Calling	Nature of Objection.
	STEWART, THOMAS GILCHRIST	North Saanich	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
e-	FORFAR, THOMAS JAMES	North Saanich	Merchant	Ceased to reside in the District.
6 1-	DOWNEY JOHN HENRY	North Saanich	Farmer	- Adapted to reside in the District
				Trained to reside in the District

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ROCHFORT, W. DO. H., ARCHITEC

C. ELWOOD WATKINS, ARCHITECT-Room 16 Five Sisters' Block, Victoria B. C. Teiephones: Office 2188, Residence

Wilson, John, Architect, 1203 GOV ernment St., Victoria, B. C. Phon 1502, Res. 1018. P. O. Box 395. BAGGAGE DELIVERED.

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GIRL WANTED FOR HOUSEWORK;
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Manager and cook large spotton in B. C.

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TO BE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED—A
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TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMO-

TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS BEDROOM, FURNISHED, GOOD BATH-room, breakfast if desired, one block from sea, close to car. 106 South Turner St.

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, also ground bedroom. 735 View St.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS. .1024

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ROOM AND BOARD

BOARD AND ROOM, PIANO, TELEphone and good garden. Apply Saxonhurst, 517 Government St. BOARD AND RESIDENCE IN COUNTRY, or bedroom and use of kitchen and sitting-room offered on very moderate terms; near railway station. Mrs. Doepking, Saanichton.

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-Room and board, also table board.

Terms moderate. Miss Hall. ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN MAY BE accommodated with rooms in exclusive home; a minute's walk from Fort St, car; bath, phone and breakfast if required. Apply Box 873 Colonist.

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Al. ample grounds, trees, good locality suitable for boarding house, \$3,000 cash balance mortgage. Owner, P. O. Box 86.

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TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED SEVEN roomed house for the winter modern conveniences. Apply 534 Simcoe St.

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POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK

WANTED=24 RHODE ISLAND REDS one-year-old utility hens. Apply 84 Colonist, stating price.

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WANTED-SCRAP BRASS, COPPER, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1670 Store street. Phone 1336.

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MODERN RESIDENCE, 11 ROOMS

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WANTED — BY ELDERLY COUPLE, three unfurnished housekeeping rooms with modern conveniences, in James Bay district. Address 221 Ontario St. TO RENT-STORE PREMISES: LARGE store with well-lighted showroom, first class location; immediate occupation, B. C. Land & Invt. Agency, Ltd.

TO LET-STORE, CORNER BLANCHARD and Fort Sts., with living rooms in rear. Apply on the premises or to Room 1, Promis Block, City. WANTED-TO EXCHANGE

FINE HOUSE ON DALLAS ROAD FOR values arranged on time. Have also three-room cottage to let, close in, cheap. Apply Box 881, Colomist. FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS

CORDWOOD-FIRST-CLASS, FIVE DOL-lars per cord for cash. Simmons. Phone

Bulleting 24 rooms one of the handsomes of Vetoria homes situated on mis of the handsomes of Vetoria homes, situated on mis on a geres. The former residence of Apply B. C. Land & A. W. Jones, Ltd.; The Beaven. FOR SALE—CHICKERING GRAND CON-cert plano. C70 David St. Phone 1298 I OR SALE-OAT HAY DELIVERED. King Heals P. O., Suanich.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CLASSES FOR ART NEEDLEWORK, also Dress Making, Cutting and Fitting. 1120 Caledonia Avenue.

CLASS ROOM OR SMALL HALL WANTed fortnightly for about 2 hours. State terms, which must be reasonable. See, Box 374 F. O. TO LET-PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, modern conveniences, 7 rooms. Apply Box 861 Colonist.

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James Bay-3 cottages, contain ing 5 rooms each, nearly new, for \$6,000

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NICE DAIRY FARM AND HOME, 121
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SPORTSMAN'S RESIDENCE AND POULtry farm for sale, "Brookdale," Shawnigan, one mile from Koenig's, on public
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50 ACRES AT SAANICHTON, 25 CLEARcd, balance partially cleared, 4-room
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proposition for breaking, up into 10-acre
blocks. Rallway runs on property. Easy
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LOT ON HULTON ST., 50 FT. X 168 FT. Price \$550. Half cash. LARGE LOT ON WILSON ST., OAK BAY, \$650. One-third cash.

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THIRTEEN-ROOMED. TWO STORY house with two corner lots, splendidy situated in James Bay; house fitted with all modern conveniences. Price has been reduced to 45,500 to ensure quick sale.

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OMPANIONS OF THE FOREST WILL bold a social dance at Sir William Wallace Hall, Thursday, October 7.

GREEN HOUSES — FLAT BOTTOM boats, long ladders, steps, meat safe, dog houses in stock and made to order. Jones, Capital Carpenter and Jobbing Factory, corner of Fort and Blanchard Sts.

JAS. RICHARDS, 1122 QUEEN'S AVE.—
For sale, rock, sand and gravel. General teaming done. Tel. R-1879.

FOUND-A WHITE POINTER DOG Owner can have same by calling at 220 Cross St. and paying for this advertise K NEESHAW R. H.—MEDIUM Healer 734 Calcaonia Ave. S daily. Test Circle, Thursday, 8 p. m. I OST—LAST MONDAY, OLD FASHIONED hair brooch, heart pendent. Reward at J. T. Braden, Douglas St.

LOST—A FRENCH POODLE DOG. FIND-number 5 Chatham St. LALIES AND CHILDREN'S WASHING and froning; flannels and blankets specialty. Apply 615 Colonist. LOST-OCT. 1, NEAR LITTLE LAGOON, Esquimalt, large, brown, curly dog. Finder please advise The Beaumont Post-office, Esquimalt. LOST—AN ENGLISH SETTER PUP, ALL same will be prosecuted. Apply to 35 South Turner St.

TO LET-GOOD STABLE. APPLY 1605 Store St.

WANTED-TENDERS FOR CLEARING land. Apply to D. Parsell, Swan Lake.

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THE STUART ROBERTSON CO 1212 Broad Street

MILNE ST.—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, \$2,850. Only \$300 down. DAVIE ST.-6-ROOMED HOUSE AND lot, \$2,650.

FOR SALE-GOOD LOT, COOK ST., rear Queen's Ave. Price \$525. \$100 LOT ON CORNER QUEEN'S AVE. AND Cook St., \$650. Easy terms.

FULL SIZE LOT, AMPHION ST., OAK One-third cash.

FOR SALE

COTTON RAGS WANTED AT THE COL-WANTED-CHEAP RIG OR DEMOCRAT about \$15. \$43 Colonist.

ROYS ART GLASS LEADED LIGHTS; works and store, 848 Yates street.

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FAMILY RIG, HORSE AND HARNESS, Cheap. Apply Pineville, 1647 Fairfield Road, City. Foul Bay carline.

TO LET-STABLE FOR MOTOR; ALSO bedroom for man if required, 566

house. Phone 1393.

FOR SALE—GOOD ASSORTMENT OF first class cockerels and pullets; also ew geese. Apply Mrs. Balley, Old Esquinalt Road. WANTED-BUILDING LOT ABOUT 90 x size, exact location and name lowest price. Cash for clear title, Box 852 Colonist.

SPLENDID FARM IN COMOX, CONTAIN-ing 250 acres.

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Prone 600.

TRUIT RANCH—TEN ACRES, VERY cheap; all cultivated; 6-roomed house, barns, etc., fruit trees, Burnside Road, 4 miles from city,

\$3200 - UPPER PANDORA-NEW SIXroom, modern, basement Terms
\$250 cash, balance \$25 per month.

\$3000 - NEW, SIX ROOMS, MODERN,
held Estate. Only 10 minutes from Postoffice. Terms.

GOVERNMENT STREET LOT 60x160, near Parliament buildings; bargain, \$2,400.

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A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.

A BIG BARGAIN, ONE ACRE, FINE 8011, cleared, fenced, city water, electric light; two minutes walk from car, close to school; to a quick buyer, \$1,000.

10 sensor; to a quick buyer, \$1,000.

\$\frac{40}{2}\textbf{10}\$ CASH. \$5 PER MONTH, 6 PER cent interest, buys large lot \$68\text{x}120\$, with 20-ft, alley, on Argyle street, Rurrard fulct. Vancouver; tram car line now bullading up to lots; price \$125 each; rare chance to make quick money.

to make quick money.

SNAP! YES, GENUINZ ONE—New, well built bungalow, six rooms, nice bath, not and cold water, enamelied buth and and even party concrete foundation, well arra, and pantry, concrete foundation, well feneral, beautiful 50x125; exceeding the control of the con

H. J. SANDERS

TOR SALE-6 LOTS ON OXFORD ST. (50 x 157), at \$500. Easy terms. ONE EXTRA LARGE LOT ON CEDAR Hill Road (190x50). A snap for cash

BUNGALOW-5 ROOMS, QUITE MOD-ern, full basement, burlaped and tinted walls, first-class finish throughout; within ten minutes' walk of postoffice, or would rent furnished.



SEALEIT TENDERS. Superscribed "Tender for New Highway Floor System, Bridge, Westminister," will 'oe received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of 'Saturday, the 11th September, 1999, for the crection and completion of a new highway floor system over the bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster, B. C. Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 25rd day of August, 1999, at the office of R. J. Skinner, Provincial Timber Inspector, Vancouver, B. C. and at the office of R. J. Skinner, Provincial Timber Inspector, Vancouver, B. C. and at the government offces, New Westminster, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, in the sum of two thousand (\$2,000) doilars, which shall be forfelled if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fall to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will not returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unloss mails out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderers will see returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unloss mails out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderers will see the considered unloss mails out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderers will see the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unloss mails out on the forms supplied, signed the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unloss mails out on the forms supplied, signed the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unloss mails out on the forms supplied, signed the contract.

Public Works Engineer.
Public Works Engineer.
Public Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 19th August, 1909.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I have deposited with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and the Registrar-General of Titles, Victoria, B. C., plans and descriptions of site of works proposed to be constructed by Messrs. Francis J. O'Reilly, Walter Chambers and David Doig, of Victoria, aforesaid in Victoria harbor, immediately fronting lot 1283 Victoria city, and that I intend to apply to the Governor-in-Council for approval thereof.

to the Governor-in-Counc.
proval thereof.
Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 2th
day of September, 1909.
W. H. LANGLEY,
1111 Government St., Victoria, B.C
Solicitor for applicants.



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is here'sy given that the Reserve on Lot 4,836, G. 1. Kootenay Distriction of the control of

ROBERT A. RENWICK, Deputy Commissioner of Lands Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., August 3rd. 1909.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of Walter Payn Le Steur, Deceased, Late of the City of Victoria, British Columbia: Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim or demand against the estate of the late Walter Payn Le Sueur, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of November, 1908, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned, their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims and particulars of the nature of the securities if any held by them, duly verified on or before the 30th day of October, 1909.
Dated at Vancouver, B. C., this 27th day of September, A. D. 1936.
ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, VANCOUVER.

Executors of the Estate of Walter Payn Le Sueur, Deceased.

NOTICE

The Prudential Insurance Company of America, home office Newark, New Jersey, has been granted a Provincial license for British Columbia to conduct a life insurance business, with offices in the Winch Building, rooms 301-02-28-29, Vancouver, B. C.

John T. Brownice, Superintendent.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Pingree Mines, Limited, will be held at their offices, 1109 Broad street, on Monday, October 25th; at 3 p. m. Object of the meeting is to receive reports, elect directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the Board. By order of the Board, R. J. SCRIVENER

CONDENSED ADVERTISING Messrs, Stewart Williams & Co. MONTREAL TEAM

Duly instructed by Mrs. L. E. Erb, will sell by public auction at her residence, 2641 Douglas street (near the Fountain.) On

Thursday and Friday Oct. 14th and 15th

At 2 o'clock
The whole of her FINE OLD WAL
NUT AND MAHOGANY

Furniture and Effects

Furniture and Effects

Including:

Drawing Rooms — Five-piece walnut drawing room suite up, in velvet, large uphoistered rockers, oak and bamboo tables, screen, cherry whatnot, walnut arm chairs, afternoon tea table, tea set, walnut table, ebony ink stand, large overmantle, cushions, music cabinet, about 100 yards of Brussels carpet, and the same of canvas for covering same, ornament, curtains, poles, cornices, etc., etc.

Pictures—Seven good oil paintings by Schaffer, of California, viz.: "Sentinel Rock," "The Golden Gate," "The Three Brothers," two of Rocky Mountain scenery, "Mt. Shasta," "Castle Rock" and "Larsen, Butte."

Sitting Room—Walnut sofa, 3 upholstered walnut rockers, reclining chair (metal frame), walnut table, wicker chair, oak desk, stool, embroidered fire screen, very handsome British plate mirror (in gilt frame), 2 violins, cushions, pletures, curtains, poles, Brussels carpet, etc.

Dining Room—Handsome walnut extension table, 8 chairs, massive walnut sideboard, clock, arm chairs, wicker chairs, carpets, rugs, curtains, 2 El. P. jardinieres, cruet, knives, forks, spoons, carvers, tumblers and wine glasses, etc.

Gun Room—Large book case, step ladder, casel, chairs, combination rifle and 12 bore shotgun, fishing rods, gun case, poles, Brussels carpet, etc.

Smoking Room—Marble top walnut table, walnut bods englasses, boot vered chairs, and table product the case, boot vered chairs, and table products of the case, boot vered chairs, and table products of the case, boot vered chairs, and table products of the case, boot vered chairs, and table products of the case, boot vered chairs, and table products of the case, boot vered chairs, and table products of the case, boot vered chairs, and table products of the case, but vered chairs, and table products of the case, and the case

rods, gun case, poies, Brussell pet, etc.

Smoking Room—Marble top walnut table, walnut sofa, bent wood chairs, handsome French clock, cigar cabinet, cuspidors, pictures, curtains, brass poles, carpet, novels, standard works, horns, etc.

Hall—Walnut hall rack, cane settee, cushions, cane chair, bamboo table.

Hall—Walnut hall rack, cane settee, cushions, cane chair, bamboo tuble.

Kitchen—"Franzonia" range, cooking utensils, tables, chairs, crockery, glassware, lamps, irons, gas plate, wash tub and wringers, demijohns, clothes basket, coal scuttles, etc.

Pantry—Jum jurs, butler's tray, steps, crockery, etc.

The contents of 6 bedrooms, including very handsome walnut bedroom sets, elm bedroom sets, horse hair mattresses, springs, old mahogany bureau and washstand, toilet ware, sofazi walnut chairs, towel horses, walnut tables, rockers, clocks, large cedar box pictures, ornaments, cornices, curtains, poles, carpets, rugs, etc. landing and stair carpets.

Coachhouse—Baugy, hall stove, flower pots, garden tools, tennis met, tennis marker, lawn mower wheel barrows, a large quantity of harness, corn bin, etc.

Also we will sell outside on

Thursday, at 2.15 p.m.

A single cylinder "Cadillac" touring car, with new tyres and just thor-oughly overhauled. On view Wednesday.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams **Preliminary Notice** STEWART WILLIAMS & CO

Duly instructed by Mrs. Tilton, will sell by Public Auction, at her resi-dence, 920 Heywood Avenue, on

Tuesday, Oct. 12th

At 2 p. m. The whole of her

Household Furniture and Effects

Particulars later.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

2641 Douglas St.

Thursday and Friday

Oct. 14th and 15th

At 2 o'clock

THE WHOLE OF HER

Furniture and Effects including a quantity of fine old Wal-nut and Mahogany Furniture; also seven good Oil Paintings by Schaffer (the Californian Artist), on view Wednesday, October 13th, Particulars Later.

Stewart Williams The Auctioneer

Maynard & Son AUCTIONEERS

Under instructions we will sell at our salesroom, 1314 Broad street, on

FRIDAY, 15th

ELEGANT OAK

Full particulars later. This furni-ture is mostly of quartered cut oak and has only been in use about six months.

MAYNARD & SON AUCTIONEPRS

ARE CHAMPIONS

Defeat Shamrocks in Series of Matches by Ten Goals to Eight

MONTREAL, Oct. 9.—The Montreal lacrosse team defeated the Shamrocks today by five goals to one, making the total score, in the two matches for the championship; Montreal 10, Shamrocks 8. The Montreals are, therefore, champions of the N. L. U. for a year. The day was fine, and it is estimated that twelve thousand people saw the match.
E. C. St. Pierre, president of the union, was referee and Wm. McIntyre, of Ottawa, was judge of play. "Jim" Kavanaugh was unable to play on the Shamrock team, which missed him greatly. His place was taken by Collins.

The play was brilliant, but very rough in places, and the first quarter was played without a goal being scored.

In the second quarter, the rough tactles were again in evidence, and the penalty here, worked over time.

scored.

In the second quarter, the rough tactics were again in evidence, and the penalty beach worked over time. The Montreals scored in this quarter the first of the goals that were to give them the championship, and their good luck and brilliant play enabled them to put in goal after goal in spite of the efforts of the Shamrocks to prevent them. While both teams were playing good lacrosse, it was evident that the Montreals were the superior team.

The Shamrocks scored their only goal in the last quarter, and the Montreals were champions for the first time in twenty years. As the team rushed off the field towards the club house, Nick Neville, leading them, shouting at the top of his voice and waving his stick in the air, suddenly fell down in a fit brought on by overexcitement.

Bowlers Hard at It.

Vesterday saw the opening of the bowling season, many of last year's ten-pin experts being on hand to see if, after their summer's rest, they still had the knack of hitting the pins. Several double century scores were put up and from now on steady practice will be the rule, as the British Columbia Telegraphic league will soon be starting and the local boys intend making a good showing this year.

Maynard & Son

Instructed we will sell at Salesroom Broad Street, on

Tuesday, 2 p. m. Blankets, Quilts, Dry Goods, Etc.

Traveling Rugs, Shawl Straps, White and grey Blankets, Sateen Skirts La. Wool Vests, Shawls, Genuine Down Comforters, Men's and Women's Shoes, Oil Matts, Valises, Mirrors, Women's Overshoes, Men's Wool Socks, Ladies' and Children's Hose, Ladies' Underwear (wool), Cardigan Jackets, Sweaters, Towels, Blanket Coats, Tweed Coats, Tweed Suits, White and Colored Handkerchiefs, Tweed Pants, Men's Shirts, Ties, Ladies' Gloves, Colored Quilts, Men's Heavy Flannel Underwear, Mackintoshes, Belts, Corsetts, Pucket Books, Lead Pencils, Fans, Clocks, Pink, Blue and Striped Flannel-ettes, Grey Flannel, Blue Serge, Striped Flannel Shirting, Dress Tweed, Fancy Flannelttes, Colored Sateens, Eiderdown Flannel, Blue Linen, Table Damask, Art Muslin, 'Ticking, Grey Cotton.

MAYNARD & SON - Auctioneers

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by Mrs. Tilton, will sell by Public Auction at her residence, 920 Heywood Avenue, on

Tuesday, Oct. i2th

Household Furniture and Effects

DRAWING ROOM: Plano by Aacherberg, Sofa, Arm Chairs, Wicker Table, Oak Writing Desk, Maple Table, Wicker Chairs, Drop Leaf Tea Table, a number of Ferns, Curtains, Poles, Blinds, Cushions, Ornaments, Rugs, etc. etc.

The Auctioneer - Stewart Williams

MAKE MONEY STORE POTATOES

Duncan's Warehouse

The following list will appeal to close buyers:

2 new pianos, at . . \$225.00 r new piano, only. \$265.00 1 new piano, only . \$275.00 1 new piano, only . \$350.00 1 new piano, only . \$400.00 1 new piano, only . \$415.00 1 new player piano,

only\$625.00

The new piano warerooms at

1104 GOVERNMENT STREET

After being remodeled will be the most beautiful piano and music rooms in Victoria. This stock is first class. Every piano warranted. The prices are very low.

The workmen must have

J. A. DOWNES, AGENT

George Werner, in charge.

The regular monthy meeting of the Local Council of Women will be held tomorrow at 2.30 in the city hall. A full attendance of delegates from the affiliated societies is requested as final arrangements must be made for the annual meeting which takes place next month. $\frac{1}{12}$

Halloween Concert

The First Presbyterian Church choir is busy preparing for its annual Hal-loween concert, which will take place

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA ANU NEURASTHENIA

Weakness of the Nervous System Often Dependent Upon Long-continued Indigestion

Neurasthenia, also known as "nerv-Neurastienia, also known as here ous exhaustion," "nervous debility," and "nervous prostration," is a disease, which in these modern, strenuous times is becoming more and more prevalent. It is a condition in which there is more or less marked and persistent loss of energy, together with considerable irritability.

more or less marked and persistent loss of energy, together with considerable irritability.

Persons who suffer from this trouble are easily excited and irritated; cannot do as much work as formerly, and in attempting any mental effort, quickly become confused, and are unable to concentrate the attention. They also complain of insomnia, nervous indigestion, depression of spirits, and palpitation of the heart.

There is a general muscular weakness; the person cannot walk very far, and tires quickly on attempting physical exertion. There is ringing in the cars; blurring of eyesight; headache and vertigo; specks floating before the eyes, and a general restlessness. The ability to sustain prolonged intellectual effort is interfered with, and the patient imagines he is losing his memory.

Neurasthenics continually watch for

ory. Neurasthenics continually watch for

DRAWING ROOM: Plano by Aachcrberg, Sofa, Arm Chairs, Wieker
Table, Oak Writing Desk, Maple Table,
Wicker Chairs, Drop Leaf Tea Table,
a number of Ferns, Curtains, Poles,
Blinds, Cushions, Ornaments, Rugs,
etc., etc.
HALL: Sofa, Oak Hall Rack, Oak
Rocker, Oak Table, Heater, Rug, etc., DINING ROOM: Handsome Dark
Oak Extension Table, 10 x 4.6;
Soak Dining Chairs, Oak Sideboard,
Bookshelves, Walnut Table, Kensington Rug, Glassware, Chinaware,
Crockery, Dinner Service, etc., etc.
KITCHEN: "Model" Range, Gas
Plate, Refrigerator, Cooking Utensils,
Steam Cooker, Tables, Chairs, Carpet
Sweeper, Brooms, Oil Heater, Tool
Chest and Tools, Ice Cream Freezer,
Easkets, Tubs, Wringer, Floor Polisher,
etc., etc.
The contents of three Bedrooms, including Elm Bedroom Set, 3 Stretchers
and Mattresses, Iron Bed Spring and
Top Mattresses, Iron Bed Spring and
Top Mattresses, Tron Bed Spring and
Top Mattresses, Iron Bed Spring and
Top Mattresse, Iron Bed Spring and
Top Mattresses, Iron Bed Spring and
Top But by far the most prominent manifestation of Neurasthenia is Nervicus Dyspepsia. In nearly every case, this disturbance of the stomach dominates the compilaint. Cause and effect may be transposed, and dyspepsia may be transposed, and dyspepsia may be transposed, and dyspepsia may be the result of Neurasthenia, but of the nervous condition. The nerves of the result of neurostate in digest the food properly, and as the nerves are dependent upon the stomach for their sustenance, any deprivation thereof is sure to cause nerve weakness.

The use of "nerve tonics" in this condition is a mistake: they merely stimulate, but do not rebuild nerve tissue. Completely digested food is the control of the condition of the treatment of nervous dyspepsia, which is usually the origin of the trouble, by taking STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS in doses of one or two after each meal, or whenever needed, and the long train of nervous symptoms will be cured along with the nervous dyspepsia.

This celebrated remedy is without a

pepsia.
This celebrated remedy is without:

This celebrated remedy is without a peer in the treatment of nervous indigestion and in fact, indigestion of any kind. They digest all the food with great thoroughness, and facilitate its absorption by the blood, which carries it to the weakened, diseased nerves and builds them up, so that every symptom of Nervous Exhaustion is gotten rid of.

Purchase a box from your druggist for 50 cents and send us name and address for free sample package. Address, P. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bidg., Marshall, Mich.

Seeks to Start Factory Here. Seeks to Start Factory Here.

John Goffey, bearing credentials from many of the leading hat manufacturers of the country and late of the firm of John B. Stetson & Co., and formerly employed for ten years by Victor Jay & Co., of London, is in Victoria today & co., of London, is in Victoria today & co., of London, is in Victoria today for year of the declares that with \$5,000 he can open a factory here, that he has the practical knowledge required and that there is a market in Western Canada warranting the venture.

A pretty wedding took place on Tuesday at the pastorate of the Metropolitan Methodist church when Rev. T. C. Hollings solemnized the wedding of C. H. Beckensell, of Scattle, to Miss Etta F. Steers, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Steers, of Vancouver street. Only immediate relatives of the contracting parties attended. A wedding luncheon was served at the residence of the bride's parents on Vancouver street, and the newly married couple left for Vancouver on the steamer Princess Victoria, a reception being held at the Terminal City in their honor at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Welsh. Mr. and Mrs. Beckensell will make their home in Scattle.

Miss Campbell Champion.

Miss Campbell Champion.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Miss
Dorothy Campbell of Scotland defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Philadelphia today in the final match of the women's national golf tournament on the Merion links at Haverford by 3 up and 2 to play. By her victory today, Miss Campbell adds the national title of America to her already long list of championships, she being still the woman open champion of England and having been three times the champion of Scotland.

Last Day at Minoru

Last Day at Minoru

VANCOUVER, Oct. 9.—The Minoru meeting came to an end today, the results being as follows:

First race, 5 1-2 furlongs—1, Succeed; 2, Prestige; 3, Purse Rose.
Time, 1:15 3-5.
Second race, 5 1-2 furlongs—1, Zick Abrams; 2, Lord Provost; 3, Cheers. Time, 1:15.

Third-race, 1 mile and 50 yards—1, Sink Spring; 2, Severus; 3, Dr. White. Time, 1:55.

Fourth race, 1 mile—1, Workbox; 2, Valoski; 3, Mi Dorecho. Time, 1:54.

2, Valoski; 3, Mi Dorecno. Time, 1:54.
Fifth race, 7 furlongs—1, Peggy O'Neal; 2, Redwood, II.; 3, Hilgert. Time, 1:39 2-5.
Sixth race, 5 furlongs—1, Dainty Belle; 2, Prosper; 3, Beautiful and Best. Time, 1:11.
Seventh race, 5 1-2 furlongs—1, Miss Picnic; 2, Raleigh; 3, Electrowan. Time, 1:15 1-5.

CRACK MARATHONERS MAY RACE IN 'FRISCO

Jack Gleason, the San Francisco representative of the Pacific Coast Baseball league, is endeavoring to bring all the Marathoners who will compete at Seattle next Saturday to San Francisco for a grand Derby, which will be held at Recreation park in the Bay City. This is the message that Gleason wired to Tim McGrath, the former manager of Tom Sharkey, who is promoting the Seattle race:

"Will give \$15.000 if you bring St. Yves, Longboat, Hayes, Marsh, Swanberg, Wada, and McLean to San Francisco. Answer.

Upon receipt of the wire McGrath conferred with the sponsers of the local race, and received their assurances that he could book the runners for any suitable date in the near future for San Francisco after the Guggenheim Marathon had been run.

John D. Marsh, who defeated Wada, the Japanese musher, at Vancouver on Thursday, and St. Yves, the great French runner, arrived in Seattle this morning from the Canadian city.

NEW YORK CO	TTON MARKET.
	V. Stevenson & Co.)
	. High. Low. Close.
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	13.32
	13.40 13.32 13.38
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May 13.37	13.44 13.36 13.42
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July 13.35	
Sout 13.25	13.28 13.28 13.29
Sept 10.20	

Oct. 13.21 13.25 13.18 15.24 Nov. ... 13.22 Dec. 12.24 13.33 13.24 13.31 Stocks

Also
BONDS GRAIN
PRODUCE
MINING SHARES.
Direct Private Wire
Continuous Quotations
Ion, New York, Chicago, and a
Principal Exchanges.
WAGHOEN, GWYNN & CO.
Stockbrokers, Vancouver. and all Correspondents - Osier & Hammon's Logan & Bryan, S. B. Chapin & Co.

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

REAL ESTATE Fire Insurance and Financial Agents MONEY TO LOAN

Agreements of Sale Purchased 918 Government Street

F. W. STEVENSON & CO. **BROKERS** 1114 Gov't St., 14-16 Mahon Bldg.

We offer subject to previous sale withdrawal:

DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES

lt	NEW YORK	87	COCK	MARK	ET.
h	(Rurnished by L		r Sto	vengon	& Co.)
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Mexican Cent. ... M. S. P., S. S. M... do pfd M. K. and T. ... 4314 4234 68 1/6 pfd ... Biscuit Y. Cent. .. Y. O. and 110% 110% 13876 138 % 48 47 1/4 9656 95 34 152 1/4 151 1/4 N. and W. . . Northern Pac. Facitic Mail Pennsyl. Ry Peoples Gas Pittsburg Coal Pressed Steel rressed Stzel do pfd ... do 1s pfd do 2s pfd Rending ... do 2s pfd Rep. Steel ... tkock 1sland do pfd Sloss Steel ... do pfd Southern Pac. Southern Ry. Tenn, Copper Texas Pac. Third Ave. 46 1/4 37 1/8 Texas Pac. Third Ave. Third Ave. TS. L. and W. do pfd Twin City Union Pac. do pfd U. S. Cast I. Pipe do pfd U. S. Steel dc pfd Utah Copper Virginia Chem. Wabash do pfd 51 % 69 WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.) WINNIFEG, Man., Oct. 9.—Today's closing prices were: Wheat—Oct., 97% bid; ov., 96% bid; Dec., 94; May. 98%. Oats—Oct., 34%; Nov., 33%; May., 33%. (Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

You Can Get Shoes Anywhere

But not the Shoes made of Good Leather backed up with good workmanship.

120 Pairs the Just Right Shoe, \$5.00 to\$6.00 160 Pairs Men's Invictus Drysock Boots....\$6.00 60 Pairs Men's Prospectors' High Leg Boots, \$5.00 to\$7.50 30 Pairs Leckies' Loggers' Boots with caulks \$7.50 120 Pairs Men's Patent Colt, nifty style.....\$6.00 46 Pairs Men's Calf Blucher, leather lined, \$3.00 120 Pairs Ladies' Kid Patent Tip, Goodyear 30 Pairs Ladies' Patent Kid Blucher, \$3.50 to\$4**.5**0 60 Pairs Ladies' Box Calf Blucher, kid lined \$4.50

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF BOYS' BOOTS AT LOW PRICES

JAMES MAYNARD

Odd Fellows' Block

1313 Douglas St.

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

Orders Executed On the

New York, Montreal and London Stock Exchanges

Stock and Bond Brokers 14-16 MAHON BLDG. 1114 GOV'T STREET

Six Special Bargains for Monday From the Housefurnishing Section

Monday, every housefurnisher will have a splendid opportunity to purchase curtains and carpets at extra special prices. A glance over the following items will be of interest to all economists.

Tapestry Coverings,

These consist of odd lengths of fine quality Tapestry Coverings, amounting to about 30 pieces, in lengths of 11/2 yards. Just the kind suitable for couch coverings. Some extra special designs will be found amongst these. The regular prices range from \$3.50 to \$7.50. Monday\$1.00

Umbrella Time Is Here

Our new Fall stock of Umbrellas have arrived, while prices

CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS, just the correct thing for school wear, a nice variety to select from, good twill covers. CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS, with good gloria covers and

fancy handles. \$1.75 and\$1.25 LADIES' UMBRELLAS, in fancy and natural handles, with LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with gloria covers, natural and

fancy handles, good strong frames. \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75 LADIES' UMBRELLAS, 23 in. frames, in natural and fancy handles, with sterling silver and gold plated mounts, \$5.00

LADIES' ALL-SILK UMBRELLAS, with pearl, sterling silver and gold mounted handles. Each, \$15.00, \$12.50. good quality twill mercerized cover, good strong frames. \$1.00
MEN'S SELF-OPENING UMBRELLAS, with nickel trim-

MEN'S GLORIA COVERED UMBRELLAS, splendid wearing quality cover, fast color and wear guaranteed, large variety handles to choose from. \$3.50, \$2.50 and

MEN'S SILK AND WOOL AND SILK AND LINEN COVERED UMBRELLAS, with sterling silver mounts on natural wood or fancy horn handles, all with steel tubes.

Fancy Linen Goods

FANCY DRESSER AND SIDEBOARD SCARFS, with three diamond-shape drawn-thread, centre and edges of Battenburg lace, 18 and 20 in. wide, 54 in. long. Each \$1.25 and \$1.50

Beautiful New Ribbons at Extremely Low Prices

FINE ALL-SILK RIBBON, 41/2 in. to 6 in. wide, for hair ties, fancy work, millinery, etc. Colors, white, cream, tan, sky, pink, royal, navy, brown, green and black. Per yard 25¢ FINE ALL-SILK SATIN RIBBON, 5 in. wide, bright satin finish, for fancy work, etc. Colors, white, cream, Nile, reseda, turquoise, mauve, taupe, wine, pink, rose and black.

FINE ALL-SILK RIBBON, 5 in. wide, nice firm quality, in FINE ALL-SILK SATIN RIBBON, 5 in. wide, for millinery

New Ruchings and Insertions

purposes. A full range of all the newest colors. Yard. \$40¢

NEW RUCHINGS, in net and chiffon. Colors, cream, ecru, pink, sky, white, mauve, brown, old rose and black, for edging sleeves and neck-bands. Per yard, 15c, 20c, 25c and ...50¢ NEW LINE OF FLANNEL AND FLANNELETTE-Embroideries in white, cream and pale blue. Per yard, 121/20 SWISS INSERTIONS, 2 in. and 3 in. wide, neat open pat-

Novelties in Neckwear The selections include the very latest novelties in Neckwear

for street and dress costumes, while the extreme moderation of prices will allow all purses to participate. LADIES' FANCY SILK AND SATIN BOWS, in all colors,

LADIES' FANCY LAWN JABOTS, trimmed lace, and fancy

·LADIES' DUTCH COLLARS, of white pique, trimmed imi-

Tapestry Portieres, \$2.50

Special for Monday at

Twenty-four pairs of these go on sale Monday at extra special prices. They are in greens, gold and reds, in very rich silky finish. Extra fine quality, finished with tassels top and bottom. A rare opportunity to save indeed. Special Price for Monday\$2.50

Axminster Carpets Special

For Monday Selling

A splendid line of Axminster Carpets go on sale

Monday. These consist of the very latest designs and colorings, representing the newest ideas from English looms, the coloring being indeed rich, while the quality will appeal to

\$6.75 Mohair Hearth Rugs

Oddments of Portieres, 500 Value \$1.50. Special Monday ...

PORTIERES, consisting of 40 only odd ones, go on Special Clearance Sale Monday. They are in a variety of the very latest colorings

and designs. In some patterns there are two

and three curtains, and which would regular-

ly sell at \$1.50 each. Special Oddment Sale

Fifty of these desirable Rugs are being put on

sale Monday, and at the price will soon clear. They are extra fine quality soft, deep pile, in greens, reds, blues, gold, etc., and sell regularly at \$6.75, but to move them out quickly Monday we have priced them at\$4.75

Many More Bargains to Be Had in Furniture Dept. This Week

ANOTHER CARLOAD TO HAND. NEW LINES IN BEDROOM FURNITURE HANDSOME STYLES IN THE "SURFACE OAK" FINISH

DRESSING BUREAUX, with full sized cabinet base and British plate mirror. Spencer's

EXTRA LARGE COMBINATION HOTEL BUREAUX, well finished, and with British plate mirror. Spencer's Price \$14.00

MEDIUM SIZE CHEST OF DRAWERS, in LARGEST SIZE CHEST OF DRAWERS, comprising 3 long and 2 short top drawers.
Well made. Spencer's Price\$10.00

DRESSING BUREAUX, with serpentine shaped front, and shaped British plate mirror. Spencer's Price \$15.00
LARGE "DUCHESS" DRESSING BU-REAUX, with washstand to match. Splen-

did value. Spencer's Price\$26.75
We carry an immense stock of this class of furniture on hand at all times, as well as our full complement of high-grade goods.

Prepare for the Coming Cold Weather. Purchase Your Bed Clothing Now

COMFORTERS MARKED MOST ECONOMICALLY DOWN COMFORTERS, size 66 x 72 in., fine

COTTON COMFORTERS, size 60 x 72 in., silkaline covering. Very large variety of patterns and colors. Each, \$1.25, \$1.50 cotton. Large assortment of patterns. Each, art sateen covering, piped edges, well filled.

72 x 80 in., fine silkaline covering, pure white cotton filling, light, medium and dark shades

SPLENDID VALUES IN BLANKETS THE ROSEDALE, a white twilled blanket, all

THE ASHFORD, size 58 x 76 in., for single bed, blue and pink border. Pair\$2.75 wool and exceptional value, in two sizes, with pink or blue borders— THE PRINCETON, a soft finished, twilled, white wool blanket, pink or blue borders. In three sizes-60 x 80 in. Pair ... \$3.90 66 x 82 in. Pair ... \$3.75 72 x 84 in. Pair\$4.50 THE MIDDLESEX, a fine, soft-finished, twilled wool blanket, in three sizes, with pink

12-4. Pair FINE SUPER-WOOL, an extra thick, plain wool blanket, in one size only, with blue bor-SUPER-FINE ENGLISH, an extra heavy

finished standard English blanket is guaranteed pure and all wool, and is noted for its warmth, lightness and durability. In two

sizes, with blue borders fleece wool and soft as eiderdown. In three sizes, with pink or blue border-

wool blanket, in four sizes, with pink or blue 56 x 76 in. Pair \$4.50 64 x 84 in. Pair \$6.75 68 x 86 in. Pair \$7.50

with pink or blue border-68 x 86 in. Pair **\$6.50** 70 x 90 in. Pair **\$7.00** 74 x 92 in. Pair **\$8.00** fleece wool blanket, in three sizes, with pink or blue border-60 x 80 in. Pair\$5.75 68 x 86 in. Pair\$5.75
THE STANDARD SAXONY, an extra thick, pure wool blanket, unequalled for warmth, in

 four sizes, with pink borders—

 64 x 82 in. Pair
 \$7.50

 68 x 86 in. Pair
 \$8.50

 sents one of the best values offered, in pink or blue border, 68 x 86 in. Pair ... \$6.50 74 x 92 in. Pair ... \$10.50 THE ANDALUSIAN. The blanket par excellence for warmth and finish. Made of pure 64 x 84 in. Pair 60 x 80 in. Pair\$8.75

Curtain Muslins and Cretonnes,

Regular Value 25c to 50c, for

A Special Remnant Sale of Curtain Muslin and Cretonnes is

Special Values in New Fall Dress Goods

FRENCH DELAINES, in fancy stripes and floral design grounds, navy, moss, brown, cardinal and cream, 27 in. wide. SHEPHERD CHECKS, in small sized black and white checks,

COLORED HENRIETTA, the correct cloth for house gowns, in cream, ivory, rose, helio, Alice, sky, navy, dark navy, gar-

CREAM BEAR CLOTH for children's winter coats, 48 in. wide. Per yard\$2.50 CREAM COATING SERGE, 50 in. wide. Per yard\$1.00 ALL-WOOL FRENCH SERGE, a fine bright finish cloth,

SELF-STRIPED SATIN CLOTH, pure wool, fine lustrous finish, in grey, navy, myrtle, reseda, Copenhagen, wine, brown and black. 50 in. wide. Per yard\$1.00 A splendid range of new materials in Black Dress Goods for

winter and fall, notably Resilda Cloth-lustrous dye, extra bright, drapes like silk, dust repelling, and will not crush. In plain and fancy effects, 45 inches wide. Prices from \$1.00 up. Best quality\$1.75 Complete range of Poplins, Serges Granites from 50¢

PRUNELLA CLOTH, in mulberry, reseda, sage, luciote, taupe, blond grey, myrtle, brown and black, 42 inches wide. Per yard\$1.25 DUCHESS CLOTH, in fawn, lichen, mulberry, tan, brown,

navy, sage, myrtle, moss and black, 42 inches wide. BEDFORD CORDS, in brown, navy, sage, myrtle, taupe and

Staple Articles at Moderate Pricings

BREAKFAST CLOTHS, 60 in. x 60 in., of unbleached Da-

yards long, heavy, soft finish lines, assorted patterns

Ladies' Gloves

LADIES' GLACE KID GLOVES, two clasp, in colors of tan, LADIES' GLACE KID GLOVES (Trefousse), two clasp, in

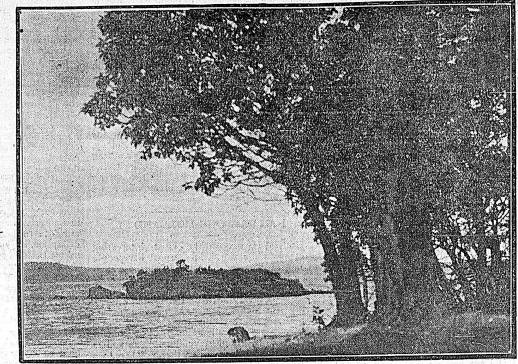
sewn, in shades of tan, beaver, grey and white, also black. Per pair\$1.50

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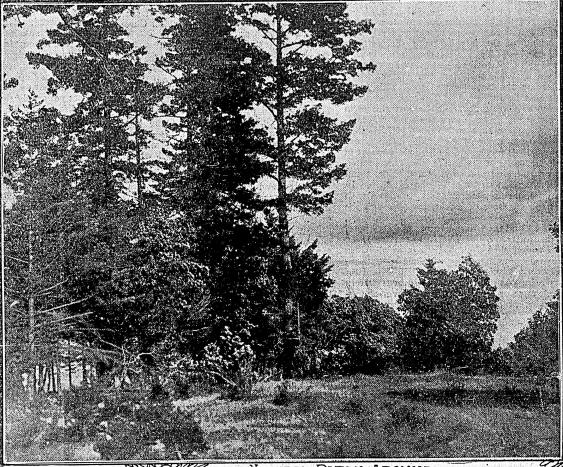
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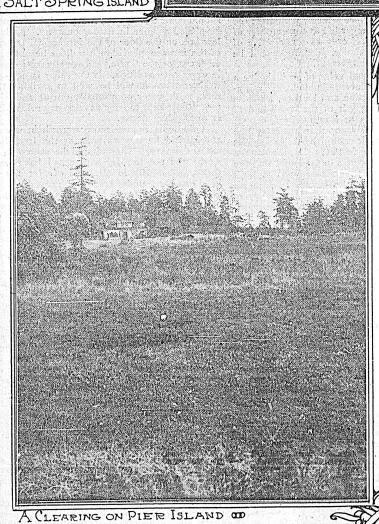


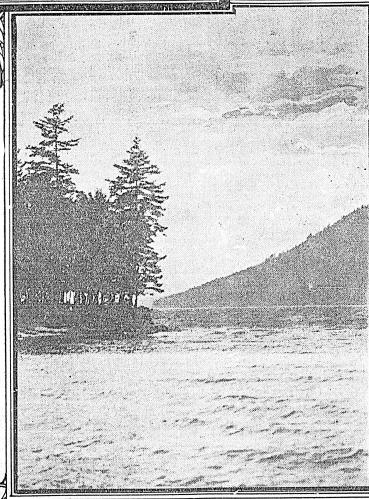


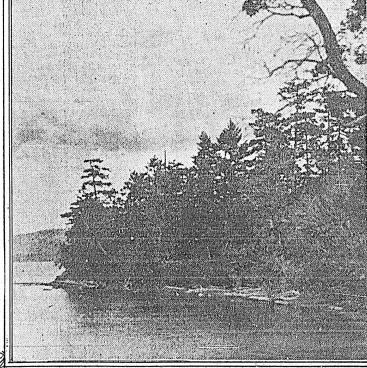
A VIEW TOWARDS SIDNEY, SHOWING ISLANDS BOTH GREAT AND SMALL.



- NATURAL PARKS ABOUND







of Pier Island and Salt Spring Island...

Among the Gulf Islands

The "Thousand Isles" of the St. Lawrence are famous in song and story. The "Ten Thousand Isles" of Georgian Bay are among the delightful features of Canadian scenery; but there are times in the year when Winter sets its seal upon these lovely scenes, lending them a new beauty, no doubt, but one that has its harsher aspects. No one has ever counted the islands and islets of the Georgian Archipelago. Big and little they are very many. one should say there were a thousand of them, nobody could disprove it; if he should say two thousand he might be correct, for from Salt Spring down to the little rocks, with perhaps only a little fir tree or perhaps masses of moss growing on them, the number is very great Unlike the famous island groups of Eastern Canada, they are never held in the grasp of an icy winter. Sometimes it is true that the wind kicks up quite a sea in the channels between some of them. In the picture shown on the first page, Satellite Channel appears as it looked to the photographic camera on a windy day last week; but even then it was safe enough for the launch in which the photographer made his journey. But there are many winter days when these waters are as unruffled as a pond, and the landscape will be flooded with bright sunlight, so that the only reason one will have for knowing it is not summer is the fact that the maples and the alders have dropped their leaves. The solemn firs stand in their dark green grandeur the whole twelvemonth through.

The pictures on page I of this supplement were taken especially for the Colonist by its own artist and are selected because they are It would have been easy to have selected a number which would all appear rugged, or all the reverse; but the six produced give an excellent general idea of the scenery of the particular part of the Archipelago where they were taken, as well as of the value of the islands from the settler's point of view. No. 1 was taken to show how nature goes to work to make a way through the rocks and forest for the water which gathers on the higher elevations. This scene is on Salt Spring Island. The valley extends for two or three miles, and the part shown in the picture is by no means the most inaccess-Compare this with No. 3, which is a natural park on one of the smaller islands, and only requires a comparatively little amount of work to make it look like the farm scene, also on an island, shown in No. 4. Nos. 2 and 6 are characteristic bits of shore views. In both of them the madrona trees are seen with their full covering of leaves, for although the pictures were taken in October, when maples. the alders and the willows were nearly all bare, the madronas were still in full leaf, for these trees, which shed their bark, never fully lose their leafy mantles. No. 2 is one of a thousand lovely vistas, which are to be found on every side. As one sails through these waters in a steamer or launch there is an ever-changing series of beautiful pictures presented to his gaze. Sir George Robertson, of Chitral fame, pronounced the scene of which No. 2 forms a part, as the most beautiful he had seen in all his travels in Europe and Asia.

But it is not only from a scenic point of view that these Islands of the Gulf are full of interest. The farm picture on page I shows that they possess attractions from the agricultural standpoint, and this particular farm by no means the most extensive or most highly cultivated of the many found throughout the Archipelago. Climatic conditions on the islands are almost ideal, for they are protected from winds from the ocean by the great bulk of Vancouver Island, which lies to west of them. There are sequestered valleys on some of these islands which are situated as if Nature had made a special effort to proreaders know where Plumper's Pass, so-called, It is not really Plumper's Pass, but is Active Pass. Just after the steamer has entered this Pass on the way to Vancouver there will be seen a little bay on the left and a small wharf. If you should land at that wharf, which is on Galiano Island, and walk about a mile along a very picturesque road, you would come upon a valley, lying nestling among the forest-clad hills like a great amphitheatre. Every wind that blows must be shorn of more than half its power before it reaches this lovely spot. There are little val-leys like this, large enough sometimes to accommodate a score of small fruit farms, throughout this archipelago. There are many beautiful homes, and there will be many more of them by and bye, for there is no place in all Canada where a man can live a life of easy retirement under more favorable circumstances than on some of these islands.

The views given on the preceding page are all taken from the neighborhood of Satellite Channel. This arm of the sea separates Salt Spring Island-or Admiralty Island, as the charts call it-from the Saanich Peninsula. It is a fine deep channel, a mile wide in its narrowest part, and terminates at Cowichan Bay, which is about 14 miles from the route taken by the Vancouver boat when passing Sidney. South of Satellite Channel is Saanich Inlet, the southern prolongation of which is known as Finlayson Inlet. This arm of the sea is about 12 miles long, the head being at the point where Goldstream has its mouth. It is a beautiful stretch of water, and Tod Inlet, which is a little more than half-way down its eastern shore, is the site of the Vancouver Portland Cement Company's plant. To the north of Satellite Channel is the course which steamers often take to reach Nanaimo. It is narrow in the lower part and exceedingly pigturesque. Salt Spring Island is 14 miles long, and its greatest width is 7 miles. It is very irregular in outline. It is the seat of some fine settlements. Fifty or more islands and islets

are shown on the chart around the eastern end of the Channel. With an area of less than 20 square miles. The larger of these in order are: Moresby, Portland, Coal, Piers, Russell and Knapp. There is a fine elevation on Salt Spring Island, overlooking Satellite Channel. It is called Mount Tuam, and is the most southerly peak of a sickle-shaped range which is 4 miles long, measuring across the bend from Mount Tuam on the south to Mount Sullivan on the north. There are four prominent peaks, the others being Mount Bruce and Mount Hope. Mount Bruce is 2392 feet high and Mount Sullivan 1972. The elevation of the other peaks is not given on the chart. There are other elevations in this island of noticeable height, but they lie beyond the scope of the present reference.

To reach this beautiful region you take the Victoria and Sidney railway to Sidney. Launches can be hired there for a day's outing at a moderate price, or if you prefer it, the steamer Iroquois will afford facilities for an inexpensive outing covering many miles and visiting many settlements.

PICTURESQUE HOLLAND

Holland is one of the most interesting countries in the world, in the past her people for courageous steadfastness of purpose and brave patience, have never had a superior among any nation. They have had to fight the sea for every inch of the lowlands, and, having won a great victory against such fearful odds, against literally the combined forces of the elements, they have made of their country a place of unique loveliness. The soil is of such wonderful fertility that nowhere, we are told, are there such rich pasture lands, and the sheep and cattle which graze upon them are of a quality quite unsurpassed. In some parts of Holland the people still cling to their old customs and costumes, and is of such localities that a writer in the London Chronicle

I was in Delft recently and wandered around the market place. It was like walking back into the middle ages. Above was cloudless sky, as blue as that on the china which has made the place famous to the world, and clear against this perfect blue rose the wonderful tower of the Nieuve Kerk, the New' church, which is so old the body of William the Silent lies there. On the other side was the town hall-a mass of old masonary, crumbling with age, but still white and solid. And over the tops of the little old houses, with their pointed gables and zig-zag roofs, red and yellow and brown and black. were other church towers and pinnacles. Here in the market, filled with the golden glamor of the spring sunshine. Dutch peasants were selling strongly-smelling fish, and wooden shoes and laces and ribbons, and books on open stalls. One saw the quaintest and the prettiest types—old men in high-peaked caps and enormously baggy trousers, and huge sabots, young girls in snow white caps and bodices, with short skirts which showed their pretty ankles in shoes five sizes too large for hem, it seemed. A smart cavalry officer rode slowly through the square, saluted by some young artillerymen in blue with orange fac-This was a scene out of a Dutch pic-

Yet more picturesque was the scene a few streets away, on the bridge where five canals meet into a broad water way. A hundred or more canal boats were moored there, brightly painted, with flowers on the poop, and their prasswork brightly polished, and others came slowly under the bridge with sturdy Dutchmen pacing the deck as they plunged their long barge poles deep into the stream. most of the canal boats children were playing and singing, and the sound of their voices seemed to float on the surface of the water, traveling far. No Venice could be more beautiful than this scene in old Delft, with its streams of rippling gold, and with a background of Dutch houses or a windmill with

The canal folk are not the least interesting among the population of Holland. There are 50,000 of them and they are born, and married and spend their lives on the barges. Very ignorant, many of them unable to read or write, they are nevertheless a law-abiding and worthy class. Crimes of passion and violence rarely take place, and the days glide on in their lives as the barges down the streams. The greatest pleasure of the man is a big pipe and a glass of Hollands, and the women seem to spend their lives in knitting, and cooking, and scrubbing, and saving their children from a watery grave.

"THREE BLOOMIN' KNIGHTS"

Sir Henry Irving had a number of old pensioners who, though they had never risen above "deep-thinking" parts, yet considered they were infallible experts on matters dramatic.

Shortly before one magnificent but ill-fated Lyceum production, of which a certain super had no exalted opinion, Sir Henry Irving, towards the end of a rehearsal, had a long consultation with his two colleagues on matters musical and artistic.

A pessimistic veteran then called to a fellow-super, and pointed out the distinguished trio to him with nity in his voice

trio to him with pity in his voice.

"Just look at 'em!" said he. "Fore ole Sir 'Enry Irving, pore ole Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and pore ole Sir Alma Tadema! Three bloomin' knights—and that's abart as long as the bally piece will run!"

It is no longer a great compliment to say that a man is "lionized." In the calculation of the modern huntsman the lion is a small and inconsequential animal. A real hero should be hippopotamusized or rhinocerosized.

Baden-Powell's Boy Scouts

The great "rally" of some 20,000 Boy Scouts at the Crystal Palace today serves to remind us that the new sport (which is vet the oldest of all) invented for English boys by General Baden-Powell is a great success, and what is more, deserves to be greatly successful. It is true that the movement was much ridiculed when it was inaugurated, and even now the opponents of "militarism"—the extremists who would have us believe that defencelessness is the cheapest form of self-defence-deplore the fact that it causes boys to take a keen interest in military affairs. But the boy scout—the "Territorial" of the future with his trim workmanlike uniform and staff of adventurous living has come to stay; and he has been welcomed as a visitor and officially recognized both in France and Germany, countries where even the man in the street is deeply concerned with the problems of national self-defence and has grasped the significance of his appearance in non-military England. Securus judicat orbis terrarum; seeing that French, German and American educational authorities approve of the movement as an antidote to hooliganism and an aid to selfdiscipline, it is high time for its parochialminded critics to cease from crying it down.

As a sport scouting is a most useful addi-

tion to the outdoor pursuits of English boyhood. It is absurd to underrate the physical training and mental discipline and sense of esprit de corps which justify the compulsory playing of cricket and football at our public The cricketer's hand and eye, the football-player's speed and stamina are invaluable to every young fellow who enters any open-air profession in after life. Even for those who, like the majority of young Englishmen, are compelled to earn their living in some office, the time devoted in the past to the playing of co-operative pastimes has not been squandered. Their physique has been tempered by sunshine and sea-borne breezes and all the sweet influences of green meadows; they have made undying friendships; they have acquired the essentially English virtue of sportsmanship. These are imponderable things, not to be bought or sold in any market; yet surely the zest they add to living lasts to the end of life, and helps a man to bear the burden of his life's work. The Gradgrinds who think that all sport is a waste of time forget that civilized nations should be concerned with the art of living, not merely with the science of earning a livelihood. However, it is necessary to remember that cricket and football are somewhat artificial games, and that, beyond a certain point, skill in the playing of them does not appreciably quicken the player's natural faculties. Shooting, and lunting and other country sports, in which the individual has to depend on his own efforts for success, and matches his own conning against that of Nature's pensioners, are required to supplement the training supplied by games in the allimportant quality of adaptability.

In England, at any rate, this supplementary education in Nature's continuation schools is too costly for all save a small minority of wellto-do persons. It follows that there is room for another and less artificial sport, which is within the reach of all, and can be enjoyed by all. Scouting—the most inclusive of all pastimes, if General Baden-Powell's definition of "good scout" be accepted-certainly fills the gap; and will do much to exonerate the next generation of Englishmen from the charge, so often heard in the Colonies, and certainly proved to some extent in the course of the South African war, that they are slow to adapt themselves to the novel necessities of a new environment. A kindly Canadian critic, Professor Andrew Macphail, of McGill University, has touched on the causes of this lack of adaptability in a recently published book of essays, which contains the following humorous passage:

"An Englishman loves to believe that he can do nothing for himself—when he is in England. No man in the world can do more when he is abroad. He pretends that he is the most helpless person in the world, that he cannot carry his bag, open the door of his cab, find an address in the directory, or use a telephone. He loves to believe that he is living in the eighteenth century. He carries a bundle of rugs lest the coach may be mired and himself compelled to spend the night in the open. He imagines that he may be attacked by footpads, so he carries a bludgeon for protection; in every city which he visits he buys a new one, and comes home laden down with a bundle of faggots. He expects that his luggage may be stolen, so he places it by his side or above his head in the railway carriage. He thinks that rain is universal, so he carries an umbrella, even to the Sahara or Los Angeles; and, knowing it may be stolen, he carries two. The late Dr. Routh, of Magdalen, who died not so very long ago, believed to the end of his life that students still came up to Oxford in a stage-coach; and if a student were a few days late in entering, he excused him on the ground that the roads were bad, and that he had made the stupendous journey from Bath at an unseasonable time of year. If England got rid of her half-employed, Englishmen would be obliged to alter somewhat their domestic and social arrangements; to do for themselves what is now done for them by big footmen and other indolent servants.

Making due allowance for the picturesque exaggeration of this entertaining passage, which is written by one who has done more than any other living Canadian to vindicate the justice of England in her dealings with the overseas Dominion, we must admit that there is some truth in the contention. Most of us rely too much on the services of others in everyday emergencies, and are apt to be rather helpless when there is urgent need of a handyman. It has been the writer's experience that the well-born, well-educated Englishman,

when he settles on the verge of some oversea wilderness, soon learns as a rule to turn his hand to any kind of work that requires doing, from building a log house to shooting sandhill

But the same cannot be said of English emigrants drawn from the working classes, in these days the slaves of machinery, or from he multitudinous ranks of the mechanical brain-workers, clerks, shop assistants, etc., whose badge of servitude is a black coat. Not only are these emigrants strangely lacking in manual adaptability, but it often happens that they regard the doing of "chores" (the unending succession of odd jobs that must be done at the proper time if life in a "new country is to be decently comfortable) as a personal indignity. The truth is that the Board school system of education abolishes in its subjects the power of adapting themselves to the necessities of any manner of life save that of great urban communities, where the wage-earner is merely a cog or screw in a vast industrial mechanism. A small percentage play football, fewer still play cricket; the vast majority are content with watching others play, quite half the huge crowd assembling at league matches consisting of mere lads, who have often sacrificed a meal to save the coppers required at the turnstile. Whenever and wherever an exhibition of spectacular football is given, there is a gang of ill-clad boys hanging about the entrances to the ground and beseeching late arrivals to give them the price of admission. The vicissitudes of a match between hired players satisfy in some degree, no doubt, the instinct for adventure which is possessed by every healthy boy. So does the street warfare between gangs of hooligans the nervous excitable products of urban life which is a feature of the circumstantial undertow of all great cities from London to Melbourne and from Paris to Buenos Ayres. But no good quality, least of all adaptability, can be acquired in these ways.

Even if it were not an educational activity. scouting would be better than street fighting or attendance at exhibitions of professional football. It appeals more strongly than either those diversions to the natural boy's love of adventure—the typically English instinct which caused all of us at one time or other to play at Indians or decide to adopt the pirate's profession. To this fact must be attributed the swift and surprising success of the movement, which is beyond all precedent. Already it is impossible to visit any of the open spaces in seeing companies of boy scouts; and extended inquiries on the writer's part have brought to light very few complaints of their conduct, and not one of them at all serious. It is one of the prerogatives of boyhood to get into mischief-let us hope it will always be so-but the amazing truth must be confessed that scoutng games keep the average boy out of it. Indeed his uniform is more than a distinctive dress; it actually represents a habit of the which makes the weater helpful to strangers and courteous in speech and bearing. The other day the writer was engaged in house-hunting, and on his way to a suburban station (to catch a train that had to be caught) met a boy scout and, as an experiment, asked him to visit a house a mile away and make a map of the garden. The boy took the stranger's card, saluted, and went off; in the course of the following day a neat little map was duly received. No reward was offered and none was demanded; of course, a letter of thanks was duly sent to the map-maker. Again, an instance—one of many in all probability came to the writer's knowledge of a tiny boy lost on Hampstead Heath by careless companions and brought back to his parents in Kilburn by "a big boy with a big stick." scout carried the child and the child carried the stick; so the tedium of the journey home was wiled away. Clearly scouting must be classed among the more humane pastimes; the boy scouts may be regarded as a new order of everyday chivalry. If only as a corrective of the Board school manner, scouting would be worthy of all encouragement. But the educational value of so inclusive a

port is not easily overestimated. That unerring sense of direction and locality, which is the most interesting gift of the "path-finder" of Western America or South Africa, cannot be taught in a thickly populated country like England. Perhaps it cannot be taught at all: the authorities differ on that point, though the weight of opinion inclines to the belief that the perfect scout (like the moster-poet) is both born and made. But the faculty of accurate observation can certainly be acquired by practice; the making of rough reconnaissance maps, for example, is an admirable exercise. The scouting games, essays in evasion, which have been invented by General Baden-Powell and his associates, are not only "good fun" (as all boy scouts confess), but also constitute a valuable training in collecting and collating circumstantial evidence and forming rapid decisions. Again, the many tasks, such as that of building an open-air fire in the proper way, which the boy scout is taught to perform by precept and by example, are an invaluable training in adaptability, both mental and man-The art of pitching a camp so that the occupants thereof may be decently comfortable is well worth learning, since it teaches the necessity of careful attention to details and involves a knowledge of many simple but ingenious contrivances to take the place of the more or less costly articles in a camping outfit. Cooking at an open-air hearth is another part of the boy scout's business; and this is surely one of mankind's proper studies, since man is, or ought to be, a cooking animal. It is sad to think how many lives were frittered away in the South African war as the result of the average Englishman's inability to make the best use of scanty rations, which were yet the raw material of a sufficient meal. It is impossible to give even a bald catalogue of the boy scout's tasks in this place. Suffice it to say that one and all teach him to use his

hands and his intelligence, and give him that imaginative insight into the possibilities of the commonplace which makes of him a handyman prepared for the most unexpected emergencies. For this and for the other reasons enumerated, the sport of scouting should be encouraged by all sorts and conditions of parents, guardians and teachers.—London Times.

STORING BULBS IN WINTER

To have a successful display of summerblooming roots, bulbs and tubers, one must be able to carry the dormant roots safely through the winter, and bring them in prime condition to the season of outdoor growth. Most of the roots and bulbs commonly used for planting out in the summer are very easily cared for. This is especially the case with the gladioliso popular for summer cut-flowers. The bulbs of these flowers may be lifted any time after frost has "spoiled the garden" and laid in a sunny, frost-proof place to ripen. If the bulbs have been planted some eight or ten inches deep-as they should have been-the digging may be deferred until the surface of the ground begins to freeze; but if shallow planting has been done, it will be better to dig earlier,

In digging these bulbs, do not pull them up by the tops, but pass the spade down below the bulb and lift them out of the ground, bulb and stalk intact. After they have become so seasoned as to leave the stalks dry and brittle, the stalks should be cut away within two or three inches of the bulb—not broken or torn away—and the bulbs stored in paper sacks, and hung from the rafters in a frost-proof celar until spring. This is all the attention these bulbs will need.

Montbretias, when lifted and stored for winter, require practically the same treatment as the gladioli; but in preparing these plants for winter, the bulbs should not be separated from the roots which connect them, as these roots, or rhizomes, form new bulbs at every joint by which the stock is increased. It is not, however, necessary to take up montbertias for storage during winter, as they are perfectly hardy, with good protection, which may consist of a layer of leaves several inches in thickness, and will increase much faster and give far better results if left in the ground from year to year. When, however, they are lifted, they should be first dried off, and then stored in paper sacks like the gladioli.

In storing these bulbs, care should be taken not to give too warm or dry a position, as one near or over a furnace, as this will cause the roots to shrivel

Canna rots present one of the hardest problems in successful storage of any of this class of plants. Even professional florists have their winters of discontent, and arrive at planting time in spring with a lot of worthless, decayed bulbs on their hands.

To further this manner of treatment, the bulbs should be taken up and started as early as possible in spring—in February, if possible. So, if the roots are not lifted until the latter part of November, or even well into December, which is often quite practicable, and are started in February, they will not, necessarily, have been out of the ground over two months—a time too short to entail any great amount of damage.

As soon as the frost has killed the tops of the cannas, they should be cut down to sound tissue, and the bed piled high with leaves—three or four feet deep, if possible—and the whole covered with canvas, boards or anything which will turn water and preserve the dryness of the leaves, as upon this depends their protective virtue. Protected in this way they will be safe through very cold weather. I have frequently had to shovel the snow from the beds in order to dig the roots, but I have seldom found them at all injured.

When dug, as much earth as possible should come up with the roots, and they should be placed at once in winter quarters. A shallow box on the floor of the furnace-cellar back of the furnace, providing the floor be not cold or damp, or too warm, will usually keep them in excellent condition. If the cellar is dry—as it should be—it will be well to sprinkle the roots with water occasionally during the winter. Roots kept too dry develop dry rot, which is worse than decay.

Caladiums require more warmth in winter and should be dug as soon as the frost has cut the leaves. They should be stored in a warm and not too dry a place. I have kept them successfully in all sorts of places, and have lost them under seemingly favorable conditions, but the best place I have found, has been on the top of the ground, under the steam or hot-water pipes, where they extend to rooms outside the cellar, but where the space under the floor is open to the cellar, and, hence, warm

Here when they are laid on the ground, and covered with earth, and sprinkled occasionally during the winter, they have given excellent results, and come out in the spring with centre shoots, six or eight inches long. A box of soil under the pipes in the main cellar would probably give the same results.

would probably give the same results.

Ismenes, tigridias, Zephyranthes, and all that class of bulbs are better lifted before they are cut by frost. They should be planted in boxes of soil and set in a warm place, back of the furnace, for instance, in a warm closet. Tuberous-rooted begonias and gloxinias should be wintered in the pots in which they grew, and may be kept quite dry during winter, if well covered with soil. They may be kept in a warm closet, or even in a cupboard drawer.

Dahlias are among the most easily kept of bulbs. All they require is to be lifted when frost has cut the tops, and the soil is wet enough to adhere to the tubers and stored in a frost-proof cellar. There should be sufficient earth about the roots to thoroughly protect them, and they may, then, be stored in a box or barrel without further care, until spring.—Ida D. Bennett.

I was an rerature

A BOOK OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

From Workhouse to Westminster.—By George Haw

A book like this requires no criticism. The author makes no pretense to fine writing; the subject he deals with does not require such embellishment. He tells the straight, simple story of a man's life, showing his hero in all his crudity and all his nobility, sparing us no details, however humble, that will tend to give us a fairer idea of the character he writes about. And he has produced a narrative of fescinating human interest. We read on and on through the three hundred odd pages of the book, moved first by one emotion then by another, each successive feeling tending to inspire us with a broader outlook upon mankind in general, and more especially to open our hearts towards those who suffer. As we lay down the book we are conscious of a higher opinion of our fellowmen than ever we had before, and an increased confidence in the wide possibilities of human endeavor.

The Story

It is not difficult to understand from what source Will Crooks derived the courage of his convictions, the unwavering determination, nor the unlimited faith in his own efforts, which qualities, in the largeness of their possession, distinguish this man from the majority of man-We have only to read of his mother, the noble woman who supported her seven children and her crippled husband in the face of severest obstacles; and who, though meeting with setbacks that most of us would consider irretrievable failure, never lost her courage, but toiled ceaselessly on through storms of adversity, and before she died saw all of her children comfortably started in life. Dying she left behind her a record of such patience and courage that her memory must always stand as an inspiration to those who loved her.

Will Crooks was born in 1852, in a little one-roomed house down by the docks of Poplar. He was the third of seven children, and when he was a baby, his father lost his arm. From this time he dates all their troubles and privations. When he was eight years old the family were forced to enter the workhouse; the youngest children remained there, while the older ones were taken to the Poor-law School at Sutton. Such conditions prevailed in these institutions at this time that we can quite understand why the boy of eight wept to be parted from his baby brother. Owing to the mother's hard work and perseverence, the family were enabled, after some months, to leave the workhouse and to be again together under one roof.

Will very early began to earn his living, though he attended school as well. When he was eleven years of age we find him taking an active interest in elections, and when he became a cooper's apprentice at thirteen he was chosen as spokesman by his older companions whenever they had a grievance that they wished redressed. After he had mastered his trade he married, and then followed months of trouble, for good craftsmanship and trade unionism were blended in Crooks, and we find him refusing to use inferior materials and rebelling against unfair conditions. He became known as an agitator, and for months walked the streets seeking employment. His first child died and his wife was ill. He suffered unspeakably in his helplessness, and he writes as follows on the subject of the unemployed:

"There are few things more demoralizing to a man than to have a long spell of unemployment with day after day of fruitless searching for work. It turns scores of decent men into loafers. Many a confirmed loafer today is simply what he is because our present social system takes no account of a man being out of work. No one cares whether he gets a job or goes to the dogs. If he goes to the dogs the nation is a loser in the double sense. It has lost a worker and therefore a wealth-maker. Secondly, it has to spend public money in maintaining him or his family in some kind of way, whether in workhouse, infirmary, prison

or asylum.

"A man who is out of work for long nearly always degenerates. For example, if a decent fellow falls out in October and fails to get a job, say, by March, he loses his anxiety to work. The exposure, the insufficient food, his half-starved condition have such a deteriorating effect on him that he becomes indifferent whether he gets work or not. He thus passes from the unemployed state to the unemployable state. It ought to be the duty of a nation to see that a man does not become degener-

It would take too long to go into detail in regard to the story. Crooks' misfortune did not last, and when eventually he did find work, it was the beginning of a success that has attended him ever since. He entered public life as member of the Poplar Board of Trustees, and rose from one position of responsibility to another until he was made mayor, and finally elected as representative for Woolwich in 1896. Since then he has been ceaselessly at work, being responsible for endless charitable institutions and for improvements in those which already existed. His influence towards the amelioration of poverty cannot be over-estimated.

Crooks discourages those who give money only. "Give part of yourself, rather than part of your wealth," he tells them. As an instance of this, we quote the following:

"A person once called at the house during a bad winter and offered him five hundred pounds.

"'I am anxious about the poor people, Mr. Crooks,' said the visitor, 'so I've brought down this money for you to help them.'
"'Have you?' was the response. 'But what

are "you" going to do?"

"'Oh, I'm going to the south of France. I cannot bear England in the winter."

"'Then I advise you to take the five hun-

dred pounds with you.'
"'Do you refuse it?'

"'Absolutely. It is cowardly for a man like you to offer five hundred pounds and then run away. You ought to do more than give it; you ought to spend it. Come down and see that the proper people get it. It is not so hard to raise five hundred pounds for the poor as it is to distribute it among the poor.'

In the course of one of his speeches, when he was pleading with the London County Council to pass a bill voting money to feed starving school children, he cited the following instance of distress: "A woman early the other morning as soon as the shutters were down, entered a pawn-broker's shop, and took from under her shawl, in a shamefaced man-ner, a small bundle. The pawn-broker's asner, a small bundle. The pawn-broker's assistant opened the bundle, and there, cleanwashed and scarcely dry, was the woman's chemise. She had taken it off her body, washed it and partly dried it, and to the pawnbroker's assistant she said:
"'For the love of God, give me sixpence

on this.'
"'I cannot,' said the assistant; 'it's not

"'Then give me threepence,' pleaded the woman. 'I must give my children a mouthful before they go to school this morning.'"

Again: "One day a teacher in one of our

chools showed a letter from the mother of her fatherless little girls it ran:
"'Dear Teacher—Will you allow my little

irls to come home at half-past three? have earned sixpence by then, and shall be able to give them something warm to eat. They have had nothing all day."

And yet his motion was defeated. It is gratifying to learn, however, that Crooks gave the council no rest and his measure was at last carried, he and his wife in the meantime distributing money and clothing, the gifts of countless donors to the suffering little ones .-Cassell & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

George William Frederick Hegel

Critics of the works of Hegel tell us that the easiest method by which the student may arrive at the great thoughts of Aristotle and Plato, is to read his "History of Philosophy." He made a most exhaustive study of the old philosophers, and in his book reveals their true teaching, as he was able by his great power of discernment to look behind the mere words of Socrates and his disciples, and realize the ideas which lived in the minds of the past thinkers. Hegel was in short one of the greatest philosophical interpreters that the world has ever seen.

Hegel was born in 1770, at Stuttgart, and through his youth, though he was an industrious student, he showed little or no particular talent for the work which was afterward to make him famous. His meeting, during his college career, with Schelling, marked the turning point in his life. The two took up the study of philosophy together, the younger Schelling, invariably leading the older and slower Hegel, and with his brilliant insight explaining away difficulties to his friend and making abtruse problems clear. The two adopted different lines of thought later in life. Hegel still clinging to the teachings of the ancient Greeks, and Schelling inclining rather to Oriental philosophy. Hegel's books are many. He divided his time between writing teaching, and made countless admirers and disciples. He died in 1831. His four treatises on Art, Religion, History and Philosophy, are considered by many to be the greatest contributions to human thought of the nineteenth century.

God is recognized as Spirit only when known as the Triune. This new principle is the axis on which the history of the world turns. This is the goal and starting point of history. "When the fulness of the time was come, God sent His Son," is the statement of the Bible. This means nothing else than that Self-consciousness had reached the phases of development whose resultant constitutes the idea of Spirit, and had come to feel the necessity of comprehending those phases absolutely.

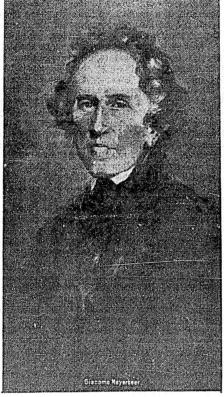
Man, created in the image of God, lost, it is said, his state of absolute contentment, by cating of the tree of knowledge of Good and Evil. Sin consists here only in knowledge; this is the sinful element, and by it man is stated to have trifled away his natural happiness. This is a deep truth that evil lies in consciousness: for the brutes are neither evil nor good; the merely natural man quite as little. Consciousness occasions the separation of the Ego, in its boundless freedom as arbitrary choice, from the pure essence of the Will. i. e., the Good. Knowledge as the disannulling of the unity of mere Nature, is the "Fall"; which is of no casual conception, but the eternal history of Spirit. For the state of inno-cence the paradisiacal condition is that of the brute. Paradise is a park, where only brutes, not men can remain. For the brute is one with God only implicitly (not consciously). Only man's Spirit has a self-cognizant existence. This existence for self, this consciousness, is at the same time separation from the

Universal and Divine Spirit. If I hold in my abstract Freedom, in contra position to the Good, I adopt the standpoint of Evil.

The Oriental antithesis of Light and Darkness is transferred to Spirit, and the Darkness becomes Sin. For the abnegation of reality there is no compensation but Subjectivity itself -the Human Will as intrinsically universal; and thereby alone does reconciliation become possible. Sin is the discerning of Good and Evil as separation; but this discerning likewise heals the ancient hurt, and is the fountain of The discerning infinite reconciliation. question brings with it the destruction of that which is external and alien in consciousness, and is consequently the return of subjectivity into itself. This, then adopted into the actual self-consciousness of the world, is the Reconciliation or atonement of the world. From that unrest of infinite sorrow—in which the two sides of the antithesis stand related to each other-is developed the Unity of God with Reality-i. e., with Subjectivity which had been separated from Him. The infinite loss is counterbalanced only by its infinity, and thereby becomes infinite gain. The recognition of the identity of the Subject and God was introduced into the World, when the fullness of Time was come; the consciousness of this identity is the recognition of God in His true essence. The material of Truth is Spirit itself—inherent vital movement. The nature of God as pure Spirit is manifested to man in the Christian Religion,

GRACOMO MEYERBEER

Jacob Meyer Beer, who is known to fame Gracomo Meyerbeer, was born in Berlin, in 1791. His family was Jewish, wealthy and



his brothers gained distinction in astronomy and literature. He exhibited great musical talent very early in life. His first public appearance was in his seventh year, when he played Mozart's Concerto in D Minor; at nine years of age he was regarded as the best pianist in Berlin. He continued his studies, and in his nineteenth year was appointed court composer at Darmstadt. His first operas were flat failures and the young musician thought that he had mistaken his calling, but before abandoning it determined to study the Italian style. At Venice he was captivated by Rossini's work and forthwith composed seven Italian operas, which were accorded a brilliant reception. The only one of the group that has retained its position is Semeramide. He left Italy in 1826 and went to Paris in response to an invitation, resolved to abandon the invitation of the Italian school and went along original lines. The first fruit of this resolution was Robert le Diable, produced at the Paris Grand Opera House in 1831. Its thrilling romance, striking scenes, fine stage pictures and attractive ballet, caught the pub-lic imagination and all Paris was enthused. His next work appeared five years later, and was that majestic composition Les Huguenots. Meyerbeer himself regarded this as the greatest of his productions, although in the opinion of musical critics, it should have ended with the fourth act. Some years elapsed before L'Africaine and Le Prophets were given to the world. Their merit is scarcely less than that of Robert and Les Huguenots. From Paris he returned to Berlin as Kappelmeister to the king. Three operas, two of which. Rienzi and The Flying Dutchman, have not yet lost their popularity. The last named was produced with Meyerbeer himself as conductor, with Jenny Lind as prima donna. It was a brilliant success. He died in 1863, while preparing for the production of L'Africaine. Meverbeer's genius was not conceded by some of his contemporaries. Wagner said he was "a miserable music-maker, a Jew banker, who had taken a notion to compose operas. Mendelssohn thought his style exaggerated;

but the verdict of two generations of opera-goers is that in the field of romantic musical composition he has no superior, and that notwithstanding what to severe critics seem crudities and unequalities, he must be ranked among the greatest composers.

HAMLET REALISTICALLY STAGED

In the ancient abbey of Saint Wandrill, near Caudebec, in Normandy, Shakespeare's great drama Macbeth, was recently enacted under original conditions, with splendid effect. The famous Madame Maeterlinck took the part of Lady Macbeth, while M. Severin Mars appeared in the title role. The audience, which consisted of fifty privileged guests, who, however, paid about forty dollars apiece as the price of the privilege, were led about from scene to scene by attendants clad in eleventh' century garb. The air in the old abbey was damp and chill, the corridors full of mysterious shadows, and the scenic effects were the more enhanced as candle and torch light was the only means of illumination utilized. The ancient walls ivy-grown, the dim terraces, the winding galleries, and the stately staircases, made a background eminently fitted to the action of the play. The on-lookers, breathless with awe, felt themselves transported back through the centuries to those tragic days so luridly pictured by the great tragedy, and the murders seemed bloody and real, the ghosts shadowy spirits from the world beyond our ken, and Lady Macbeth, with her death-white face and in her trailing robes, walking up and down the dim gallery and muttering to herself, the living incarnation of that long-dead woman who wailed and wept that she could not cleanse her hands of "that foul blot" which incriminated her in her own eyes as the real murderer of Duncan.

The public was introduced into the refectory of the abbey, where Lady Macbeth was seen for the first time reading the letter in which Macbeth announced that he has been saluted by the King's messengers and the witches as Thane of Cawdor, and touches in the brain of his spouse the button which is to bring, as it were electrically, into the forefront of her consciousness that all-absorbing fixed idea which, looming there pre-eminent, obliterates all else and engenders splendid crime. Thence from the rectory the spectators passed out into the night to see Duncan and his cortege enter the chateau. It was but a short stay under the stars, for the great scene in which Lady Macbeth exhorts successfully her husband to murder Duncan took place in the refectory again, and Banuoq's murder was perpetrated in a room close by. The spacious hall of the refectory was likeplace in the refectory again, and Banquo's ghost appears. The witches danced and sang on the grassy area within the cloister while the Indian file of Banquo's ancesters passed along the ambulatories. Again for the sleepwalking scene, the guests were back in the refectory, Lady Macbeth being seen passing along a high gallery which dominates the vast hall, and finally descending a stately stairway. There, too, Macbeth fought with Macduff. And there the terrible drama ended.

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED

It seems barely conceivable to us in this country where labor is at a premium, where contractors are advertising continually for trained men, and building of all kinds progresses slowly because the demand for help is so greatly in excess of the supply, that in the Mother Country the Local Government Boards are completely at a loss to know what to do with the great army of unemployed willing workers through the winter that is coming, and which Boards are suggesting all manner of expedients to keep them and their families from genuine want. In the Trade Unions 23 per cent of the ship-builders and 12 per cent of the engineers have no prospect of work, and this at the close of a hard season, "so that," to quote the words of the London Morning Post, "the winter will find many excellent men reduced to seek assistance.'

One of these means of assistance afforded by the government is through the medium of artificially created work, and even last year committees were at their wits' end to discover additional works of utility. Parks have been improved, ponds have been dug, playing fields have been levelled, and "The distress committee will die for lack of new worlds to conquer.'

It is suggested that the Government Board should start experimental camps in various sections of the country, under the management of a central authority, in which the training would be rigorous enough to act as a test of genuine unemployment.

There is no country in the world where charitable people contribute more largely towards the amelioration of poverty than they do in England, and this year will probably find the same conditions as usual. To a certain extent this fact is a praiseworthy one, but the result of such gratuitous giving is decidedly questionable.

TWO INCIDENTS IN MISS DUNCAN'S CAREER

Isadore Duncan, the barefoot dancer, in a recent interview, tells of incidents in her career. In part she says:
"I was laughed at, discouraged and dis-

heartened at first by this one and that, but will cherish, also, some precious encouragement which gave me confidence-two, notably, the remembrance of which will always be dear to me. In New York a great virtuoso composer, Ethelbert Nevin, was, they told me, indignant to learn that I danced to some of his most beautiful pieces, written for the piano. I then decided to go and dance for him. He was moved almost to tears.

I saw movements similar to yours,' he said, 'in composing the music to which you have danced, and I find in seeing you my first emotion of exaltation. Surely the same spirit descended upon us both!'
"At Bayreuth, where I danced in "Tann-

hauser,' Mme. Wagner gave me extreme pleas ure. Among her husband's papers, she told me, she found a sheet containing instructions for movements conforming with the inspiration of my dance. The master, who, as we know, always saw the gestures of his creations in writing, had divined the postures with which the music naturally inspired me."

THE ASTUTENESS OF THE LATE SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS

Sir Augustus had been commanded to come to Windsor and give a performance of "Carmen" before the Queen. That Mme. Calve should play the name part was also specified. Royal command performances mean more glory and honor to managers' than they do actual financial profit, and Sir Augustus Harris was naturally somewhat anxious to economize upon his big salaries. He knew quite well that it would never do to tell Mme. Calve that the court had stipulated for her appearance, because he was shrewd enough to perceive that with that piece of information in her possession Mme. Calve would not consent to reduce her terms one penny, and it was at a reduction of terms that Sir Augustus Harris was aiming.
He confided to Mme. Calve the fact that

performance of Carmen had been "com-

manded."
"And I wonder," said Sir Augustus,
"Garman' I "Why Delna?" said the prima donna. "Why not Calve?"
"Mme. Calve would be ideal," said Sir

Augustus, "but she is far too expensive. Mme. Delna would sing for nothing.

"I am the person," said Mme. Calve, "to sing the role of Carmen before the Queen of England, and when two queens meet there should not be any question of money.'

She sang for nothing, and Sir Augustus Harris owed it to his own cleverness that he did not lose on the performance."

CARUSO IN AMERICA UNTIL 1914

Caruso has left the shores of England for Germany, where he will fulfil engagements in Frankfort, Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen, rior to his departure from Hamburg for New ork on October 25. His tour in the United Kingdom was a most brilliant success.

In a communication to the correspondent of the New York Herald he wishes to convey to his thousands of friends in America the assurance that he is looking forward to a long sojourn in America with the most agreeable emotions. He has thoroughly enjoyed his tour in the United Kingdom, and has been blessed with the most perfect health. Wherever he went the audiences were immense and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

The unanimous verdict of the provinces is that the tenor's voice is golden. He did not wish to talk about himself, but he instructed his amiable secretary, Mrs. Neave, to speak freely with respect to the absurd statements in some American papers regarding the alleged operation on his throat as affecting his future ngagements and movements.

There is absolutely no truth in the original

or revised statements that his voice is impaired by surgical operations," said Mrs. Neave. "Owing to a very slight cold he had his throat painted once with a very simple lotion, but he was singing in perfect voice up to the time of this alleged operation and immediately after it. His voice was not impaired for a single moment, and," added Mrs. Neave, "wherever he has gone he has used his voice, so as to give the lie to statements that his voice had been impaired and that the American syndicate was hesitating about signing a contract for a lengthy period.

"Signor Caruso wishes the American peo-ple to know that so confident are the American syndicate that his voice is not impaired that they had sought a four years' extension to his contract with an additional £100 a night on the old deal. This renewed confidence as displayed by the American syndicate has pleased Signor Caruso immensely. He will now remain in America until 1914: He is at liberty to sing in other countries if the time between his engagements permits, but up to the present only one arrangement has made, and that is a short season at Monte Carlo in 1912, for which an immense salary has been offered."

Herbert Witherspoon, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, returned last week from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Customer—"Are these shoes too far gone for repair?" Bootmaker—"No, I don't think so. A new pair of uppers, with soles and heels, will make er all right. The laces seem fairly good."

HOUP WILL (TO ETTO)

LOST PEOPLE

Some people are lost-not in the sense in which many ministers use the term, but lost in a wilderness of crude, undigested ideas, and because they cannot see their way clear they think there is no way. Half the so-called infidelity, agnosticism and atheism in the world is simply the result of a mental condition resulting from being lost. There is a "Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world," only a very great many people re-fuse to look at it. They go hurrying along through life cultivating, as they think, their intelligence, but they are only stuffing themselves full of other people's ideas which can only be assimilated with much thought. Their minds are what might be called intellectual pate de fois gras; they are suffering from fatty degeneration of the intelligence. people may ask what other guide mankind has than human intelligence, and it must be conceded that it has no other. Human intelligence may be a poor guide, but it is the best we have. Arms and legs are not nearly as gool to swim with as fins and a tail; but we have nothing else, and so must swim with them as But there are more sides than one to human intelligence. The surgeon's knife, the chemical test-tube and the microscope are not the only means of investigating the problems of human existence. They are simply the crude devices of men who confine their investigations to things physical, and they cannot deal with things spiritual any more than a botanist can seize the perfume of a rose in his fingers and dissect it with his pocket knife. When we get it into our minds that there are things which we cannot weigh or measure, we will begin to get a glimpse of the way that leads out of mental confusion. There are some who suppose that philosophers have reasoned and physicists have analyzed the spiritual out of existence. All that such investigators have succeeded in doing is to demonstrate that there is "no thoroughfare" along the routes, which they pursue.

strange peculiarity of these lost people is that they think it an answer to a proposition relating to the spiritual side of humanity to say that it is old. In every other line of human thought the fact that a thing is old is regarded as prima facie evidence for believing that it may be true; but not so in regard to the occult, using that word simply to mean those phenomena, which we are unable to explain by any of the laws of physical nature. As a mat-ter of fact we really can carry nothing back to its ultimate explanation. All that Science has yet done is to discover processes and invent names for them. In every line of physical research, as far as it has yet been prosecuted, there is a stage in which Science must be content to say with Herbert Spencer, "I think I perceive" the finality. The next generation of scientists may devise a way of seeing further into the secrets of the physical world. A generation, that has learned how to talk across hundreds of miles with no other means of communication but "the circumambient ether," would proclaim itself foolish if it thought the time had come when "finis" could be written in any department of human investigation But this is a digression, for the point sought to be made is that because a thing is old it is not likely therefore to be un-There are some people who deny the story of the Deluge, because they say nearly every race has preserved a tradition of a del-To any one, except a narrow theologian or an equally narrow philosophical speculator, the fact that twenty races preserved traditions of a deluge would seem to be fairly reasonable ground for assuming that there once was a deluge. It would not prove that any particular version of the event was true; but it would afford reasonable ground for investigation by those who felt any interest in such a subject. Therefore instead of rejecting the story of Noah and the Ark as a fable, and refusing on that account to believe in Christianity, with which theologians have needlessly connected it, investigators ought, if they are able, to examine all the evidence before coming to any conclusion. Very likely if they did so they would find that the event had no bearing whatever upon the duty of man to his fellows or upon his future existence; but that is not very material to the argument, which is simply inshow that a multitude of wit as to the unusual is not proof that the unusual does not exist, but on the contrary, warrants the belief that it does.

We find in the most ancient teachings things very similar to what are the latest conceptions of Christianity. Perhaps all the real difference between them is in the words used to describe them. More than half the disputation in the world is over words. This has been said before on this page, but it is a truth of such importance that it can with advantage be repeated occasionally. Buddha taught the doc-trine of Nirvana. Perhaps he quite understood what he meant. In all probability he did; but it does not follow that every Buddhist priest since his time has understood it, and it s quite certain that Occidental dabsters in Hindu philosophy do not. Jesus of Nazareth said, "In my Father's house are many mansions . . . I go to prepare a place for you." Doubtless Jesus knew just what He meant; but it does not follow that those persons, who have since endeavored to elaborate His teachings into a system of theology, understand it. Perhaps if we could find out exactly what was in the mind of Buddha and what was in the mind of Jesus we would see that there was no real difference. Both of them seem to have been teaching that the ultimate end of human existence is absorption into the Divine. The dreamy Hindu, the imaginative

Hebrew, the practical Westerner will naturally use different words to express the same thought, and hence it is the most likely thing in the world that we have drifted far asunder in our conceptions of the same thing. There stands a light on a prominent street corner in the city of St. John, where it can be seen from ships entering the harbor. Seen straight ahead it is white, seen from the starboard side it is green, and from the port side it is red; but it is the same light, and three persons, who saw it each from a different point of view, would be just as much justified in concluding that there was no light at all because it appeared differently, as we are in supposing that mankind has no Light whatever simply because the rays, which shine down through the centuries, does not seem the same from every point of view. Men, who have digged into the ruins of Babylon or into the sedimentary deposits of Egypt, have told us there is evidence that, thousands of years before Moses led the Israelites out of Canaan, or the extreme explanation of Hindu chronology assigns as the date of Buddha's birth, the same theories of human relation to the Divine. the same conceptions of the spiritual as we have today were entertained. The races that held them have perished, most of the work of their hands has crumbled into dust; but through all the ages their thoughts, their aspirations, their longings for the unknown have survived. Will it be contended that, because these things are as old as humanity itself, they must be Surely not. Surely this is a potent for investigation. "There is nothing reason for investigation. new under the sun," said King Solomon. This is not true because Solomon said it; but Solomon said it because it is true. For example, there is really nothing new in Christian If there were anything new in it, that of itself would be reason for rejecting it. If there is anything in that or any other phase of human thought, which claims to be new, it may safely be set down as untrue. There are no new truths; all we do is to discover old truths, or perhaps it would be correct to say to discover new phases of the truth.

And now to get back to our "lost people." It is just as true now that by searching God cannot be found, as it was when the Lord asked Job those searching questions out of the whirlwind. This morning open your Bible at the 33rd chapter of the Book of Job. Dismiss from your mind the environment. Never mind whether it is or is not probable that there was such a man as Job, or if the story told of him is true, or if there was any Lord who likely to answer him out of a whirlwind. Just put the questions to yourself, and after you have done so, take down the books from your library shelves, if you have them, and see whether all the philosophers combined can answer them. You will find that they cannot. And yet these questions only touch the A B C of things. When you have found out this, open the eyes of your own soul. Think! Give the spark of divine intelligence within you a chance to glow, and you will find it will lead you to a Light, which for all ages has shone in the darkness, though "the darkness has comprehended it not.

AUSTERLITZ

After his return from his disastrous Egyptian campaign, Napoleon speedily made himself master of France. The rule of the democ racy had failed. Pressure from without had doubtless contributed to this result, but this would have been powerless if the republic had not been founded upon a fiction, namely, that men are in all things equal. Liberty, fraternity and equality are excellent rallying cries, but they apply to no condition of human existence of which there is any record. France needed a strong man, and the strong man was ready. The history of the next few years in France reads like a romance. With a skill that seems almost superhuman, Napoleon so influenced events as to make it appear that the gratification of his ambitions was forced upon him. To the very last he was a demogogue, fooling the populace with phantoms while he himself grasped everything that was substantial. In the name of Liberty he installed tyranny; in the name of Fraternity he led hundreds of thousands of men to their death; in the name of Equality he established dynasties. In the blow to Austria as would give France a breathing spell and enable him to reach the acme of his ambition. The history of this campaign cannot be given here. It was a series of brilliant operations, culminating in the crushing defeat of the Austrians at Hohenlinden, where Moreau commanded the French troops

The peace that followed enabled Napoleon to inaugurate many useful reforms in France, and also to establish "the Confederation of the Rhine," a combination of German principalities under his influence. It also permitted him to complete his plans for the assumption of the imperial crown. Even in this act he played upon the popular fancy, for he professed to be Emperor of the French Republic; at least so the first coins struck under the new regime proclaimed him to be. The sovereigns of Europe refused to recognize this new-comer into their ranks, and on the very eve of Austerlitz we find the Tsar Alexander of Russia addressing him as "the chief of the French government." There is no doubt that Napoleon's plans were to re-establish the ancient empire of Charlemagne, with himself as the head of it. "The Holy Roman Empire," as it was called, had existed for a thousand years. Most of those who claimed the title had been members of the Hapsburg House, which reigned in Austria, although in recent!

years it had come to be the habit of the Austrian sovereign to content himself with the claim of being Emperor of Germany. There is no manner of doubt that Napoleon's plans would have been successful, if it had not been for the unrelenting hostility of England. Napoleon seems to have regarded that country as the one great obstacle to his success. She had thwarted him in his plans to establish an Asiatic Empire; she had obtained command "a nation of shopkeepers," as he of the seas; sneeringly called her, she had amassed so much wealth that she was able to finance his Continental enemies in their wars. After his return from Egypt he endeavored to foment rebellion in Ireland, and he massed a force for the invasion of England. Whether he really intended to cross the Channel will never be certainly known. Of all liars, that ever ruled a country, Napoleon was easily the foremost. Even his greatest admirers admit his absolute disregard of the truth, although they seek to justify it by the necessities of his plans. Whatever he may have intended in this respect, Nelson at Trafalgar rendered invasion impossible. and he thereupon directed all his energies against Austria. His advance was irresistible. Vienna was compelled to admit him within her gates after he had forced a great Austrian army to surrender at Ulin. Then came Austerlitz, the culmination of his military glory.

At Austerlitz the French troops were confronted with both Russians and Austrians, and the forces were about equal, about 80,000 men on each side, although Napoleon claimed that the allies considerably outnumbered him. It has been called "the battle of the emperors for the rulers of the three nations represented were present at the scene of operations, although neither of them took an active part in the fighting. The battle was preceded by negotiations, which Napoleon purposely prolonged without the least intention of bringing them to a satisfactory conclusion, and had been encouraged by him only for the purpose of leading his opponents to feel that he feared the result of a conflict. When his plans were completed he abruptly terminated all discus-The allies began the attack, which on the first day consisted of little more than an attempt on their part to secure positions of advantage. It is thought that Napoleon had obtained through treachery a knowledge of their plans, and certainly he could not have disposed his own forces to better advantage if he knew beforehand just what the enemy proposed to do. The final struggle was on December 5, 1805, when the rising "Sun of Austerlitz" saw the opposing forces ready for the fray. The Russian commander realized that defeat was certain as soon as he saw the disposition of the troops, which was such that the centre was exposed to the full force of the French attack. Never for a single moment was the issue in doubt, and when evening came the allies were in full retreat, with 20,000 their number dead or wounded on the field, and 133 pieces of artillery in the hands of the enemy. The French loss was about 8,500 killed or wounded.

Austerlitz left Napoleon supreme on the Continent of Europe, the Austrian Emperor abandoning his claim to be emperor of Ger-Napoleon's ambition had not been insatiable, he might have established a dynasty and given France peace and prosperity; but he was not content. England was yet unaffected by his triumphs. Secure upon the sea, she bade him defiance. He resolved to humble her, and for that purpose to strike at her commerce. How he sought to effect this, and what the results were, we shall see in the next article of this series.

ELECTRICAL POSSIBILITIES

No special effort of the imagination is necessary to fancy that when the first unknown, but immortal, genius discovered how to produce fire, some primeval mossback, after the first public demonstration, snorted in disgust and made observations to the effect that the discoverer no doubt had done something wonderful, but that any fool could have done the same thing, if he had happened to think of it, and that, anyway, the discovery would never be of any value. It is also easy to believe that some primeval bigot said that to make fire was to fly in the face of Providence, as they did when the first Englishman hoisted an umbrella to keep off the rain, for the primeval bigot would have argued that, if it was intended that men should have fire, fire would have been provided. That the discoverer could have had no idea whatever of the farreaching possibilities of what he had found out, goes without saying. These observations are made because there may be a similarity in some respects between the application of electricity to the purposes of mankind and the uses to which artificially produced fire has been put. Fire is a crude method of producing force, but it is at present the most generally available method. By and bye we will make greater use of the power developed by water, whether in the form of running rivers, falling rain or ebbing and flowing tides. We have already learned that it is not necessary to destroy anything to produce heat, light and power. We can get them all by harnessing a running river. That is to say, by utilizing Nature's circulating medium in its regular course from the clouds to the sea, we can heat and light our houses and drive our machinery. An age is therefore conceivable when we will be able to dispense with fire.

Perhaps the most important step in physics since the beginning of the Twentieth Century is the application to practical purposes of the etheric transmission of electric force. In the

last century the use of electricity was developed about as far as it could be with the use of wires. No doubt there will be new applications of this method, but they will hardly be anything more than amplifications of the principle already in use. Electricians have long known that electric force could be transmitted through the atmosphere, but it is only recently that they have invented ways of using this means of transmission for practical purposes. As long ago as 1795 the feasibility of wireless transmission was suggested, and about sixty years ago it was shown to be possible. It was not, however, until 1906 that Marconi discovered the method which has since been employed with such great success. Since then etheric transmission has been employed to convey telegraphic messages, the human voice and to direct the movement of objects, such Evidently we are only at the beginning of the possibilities of this method. To a layman it seems as if the one thing now needed to make the application of etheric transmission almost limitless is the perfection of a method of "tuning" electrical instruments. This has been accomplished to some extent, and the promoters of wireless telephony say that they have brought it to a degree of perfection that makes it of great commercial Every one must have observed that certain things respond to certain vibrations. There is an old story of a musician, who "fiddled down" a bridge over which an army was to cross. He played his violin until he found the "key note" of the bridge, that is the note on his instrument to which the bridge vibrated in response, and continued to play that note until the bridge shook itself down. Probably this story is apochryphal; but the underlying idea of it is sound enough. Many persons know that in a great stone cathedral the massive columns will vibrate when certain notes are sounded on the organ. It is not a visible vibration, and is something like a prolonged, though minute, shiver, but it is easily detected. The strings of a piano will vibrate in response to tones of the voice, that is to some tones, but not to all tones. The general idea of "tuning" electrical instruments is so to adjust them to each other, that a vibration sent out by any one will be responded to by the other only. It is evident that if this can be carried out to any desired degree, the possibilities of etheric transmission of electricity-we think that a better term than wireless transmission-will be exceedingly great. Without "tuning" it may be found feasible,

it is already theoretically so, to set up a central station where a high electric current could be generated, so that motors, equipped with the necessary receiving apparatus, could use the power, while within the range of the dynamos. Instead of having to fill a tank with petrol or some other explosive material, or charging a storage battery with electricity, the owner of the motor would simply make a connection between two parts of his machine and forthwith it would be able to run with the force communicated by the central station. We suppose a skilled electrician, who was a clever mechanic, could construct a machine that would do this as a sort of mechanical toy. The same principle that enables us to regulate the movements of a torpedo by etheric transmission could be applied, and doubtless will one day be applied, to the propulsion and guidance of other vessels. No very great degree of ingenuity would be necessary to construct a device, which, if placed on an Atlantic liner, would enable an operator on shore to stop and start the engines in mid-ocean. It is not easy to suggest any useful purpose that such a device would serve, but that it is possible shows the range of etheric transmission.

It is theoretically feasible for a man in a central office to speak the news of the day into a phonograph, and for a device to be placed in a bedroom miles away, whereby the nan in bed, by pressing a button, could have the news repeated to him. It is said to be already feasible for a person to carry with him an instrument by which he can converse by means of etheric transmission with another person twenty miles away. We know now person twenty miles away. We know now that an indefinite number of etheric electric vibrations or undulations, whichever may be the correct term, can be conveyed in every direction simultaneously without interfering with each other. The ether is the most effialthough we do not know what the ether is. And this seems to be the field of work into which mankind is just entering, namely, the utilization of this ever-present unknown thing. It is apparently not only in the air, but in all It seems to be the primal base of the visible creation. Scientific investigation appears to have established that solid bodies consist of matter in a state of vibration, and it may be that the only difference between a nugget of gold and a potato consists in the character of that vibration. Whether it will ever be possible by the use of electricity to so alter the vibration of matter as to change its nature it is much too soon to suggest, for sufficient is not known about the supposed vibration to enable any one to base any speculation upon such a point. It is mentioned in this connection only because, as one thinks the whole subject over, there seems to be an opening in that direction. It would be easy to prolong these specula-tions a very great deal further, and no doubt

some readers will follow them out for themselves. There is just one aspect of the subject which may be touched in passing. One of the most successful aeronauts has said that, when he is up in a balloon, he feels that the time is not far distant when man will be able to use the air as a means of travel without employing any appliances whatever. He suggests that the potentiality of the human mind is inconceivably great, and is such that it will one day give man complete domination, with out artificial appliances, over all physical things. This is perhaps to carry speculation out of the realm of the remotely probable; but it is a fact that there seems to be a power innate in some people, at least, which enables them to exercise control over material objects which they are not in contact with. We know that the human body is to a certain extent an electric dyname. Some people can light the gas by snapping their fingers after taking a little trouble to excite the electricity in their This is as far as it seems advisable bodies. to go on this point, and each reader for himself, if he has a liking for such speculation, can guess at the results that may be within our reach, when we have fully mastered the nature of electricity and perfected etheric transmis-

The Great Novelist

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

Nathaniel Hawthorne

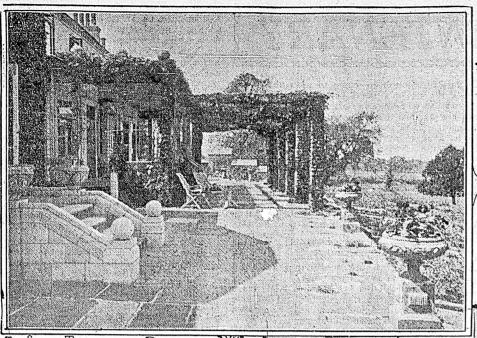
So few really noteworthy incidents, except those which mark the publication of his various works, occur in the life of Nathaniel Hawthorne, that to write his biography is a very simple task. He did not possess the temperament which gives rise to events or series of events which mean an uneven, tragedy-darkened career to the possessor. His attitude towards life was essentially contemplative. Though his books portray suffering, sin and bitterest expiation, the author so eliminates himself from his productions, that we can only dimly perceive the writer behind the books. It is almost as though he were the calm, unimpressed amanuensis, writing the stories at someone else's dictation. And yet the scenic environment he chooses is invariably a reflection of his own immediate surroundings, and his characters have as their influences the conditions with which he is familiar in his own To thus entirely separate one's personality from one's literary productions is the hallmark of meritorious novel-writing, and a quality which is present in the works of all masters of rhetoric in their works of pure Nathaniel Hawthorne was born of Puritan

parents in that old town of unenviable reputation, Salem, Mass., on the 4th of July, 1804. In the most famous of his works, "The Scarlet Letter," we meet with people and circumstances that recall to us the history of the days long past, of Puritanical persecution, when innocent women and young girls were sacrificed to the brutal superstition of the people, and drowned or burned at the stake as a propitiation for imaginary offences against religion. The spirit of their ancestors lived again in the men and women who branded Hester Prynne with the scarlet letter of shame, and made her beautiful child an outcast from the comradeship of less worthy children. Hawthorne, when very young was abnormally shy and sensitive, probably a condition engendered by his delicate health. He was educated at first by private tutors and later attended Bowdoin College. Maine, where he had as fellow students the great American poet, Longfellow, and a future president of the United States, Franklin Pierce, the latter one of his lifelong friends. Hawthorne's first literary efforts were in no degree noteworthy, though he read everything he could lay his hands upon and wrote poetry and sketches during all his leisure time, he also edited a little weekly paper. But, his intellectual powers increasing, he destroyed all his preliminary productions as unworthy his capabilities, an example which might well be followed by many of our modern writers, who, having once attained renown through the merits of a really efficient work, use the notoriety thus gained to enable them to sell inferior youthful productions. When he was about twenty-four he began to contribute essays and stories to the different periodicals, which met with recognition and a meed of praise. He seems, however, to have cared little for notoriety and remaine ed in his country home, outside of which he was very little known. As his work improved it attracted more attention, and Longfellow in the North American Review gave him a very favorable notice which did much towards enhancing his reputation. His friend, Franklin Pierce, of whose cam-

paign life he had written an interesting account, showed his gratitude in 1853 by appointing Hawthorne to the lucrative post of consul at Liverpool, England. Thus the novelist was enabled to make a study of English life and customs, and given opportunities of traveling on the continent. During a sojourn in Rome he produced "The Marble Faun," story the scene of which is laid in the old Italian capital. While in England he wrote his famous "Notebooks." His last two books "Septinus Felton" and "Doctor Grimshaw's Count" were not sublished. Secret" were not published until after his death. He died in 1864 while on a trip to the White Mountains to recuperate, with his old friend ex-President Pierce and was buried at Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Concord, Mass. His wife, whom he had married in 1842, survived him by seven years and edited her husband's notebooks after his death. The author's son, Julian Hawthorne, has made a name for himself in the literary field.

Unquestionably, the most noted of Haw-(Continued on Page Seven.)

THE VICTORIA COLONIST Sunday, October 10, 1909,



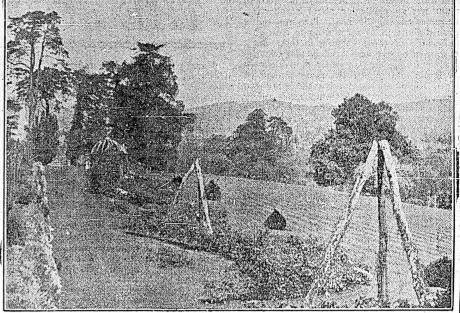
A Beautiful Country

THE GARDEN

AT BARK

GARSTON PARK

IN FROM LADIES FIELD WAYNUNGED



THE STONE TERRACE AND PERGOLA 2

Of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Boulter's Surrey Of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Boulter's Surrey home, Garston Park, near Godstone, it is recorded in Brayley's "History of Surrey" that, in the reign of King John, William, son of Eustace de Garston, granted the land to Hugh, son of Asketum del Chivinton, reserving a rent of 5d. In 1360, during the reign of Edward III., Roger atte Garston, son of John atte Garstone, granted the land to William de Barton, citizen and goldsmith of London. He or one citizen and goldsmith of London. He, or one of his successors, presented the Manor of Garston to the Priory of Tandridge near by, and the Priors used to hold Courts there; one and the Priors used to hold Courts there; one is specially mentioned as being held at Garston in 1505, in Henry VII.'s reign, by John Forester, then Prior. After the Reformation Henry VIII. gave the Manor of Garston to William Rede. In 1753 Henrietta, wife of Sir Kenrick Clayton, purchased the estate, and from her it descended to Sir W. Clayton, from whom it was bought by Mr. Stanley Boulter whom it was bought by Mr. Stanley Boulter. The house, in exterior design and interior decoration, exhibits some of the best features of ancient and modern architecture; but it is the gardens of Garston with which we are principally concerned, and of which some characteristic and lovely features are reproduced in

the accompanying photographs.
Raised about 400 feet above sea-level and facing the Surrey hills (which rise to a height of 800 feet) and the Pilgrims' Way, along which those visiting the shrine of St. Thomas a Becket used to walk from Winchester to Canterbury, is one of the most charming features of Garston, namely, a broad and spacious ver-andah, 15 feet wide, where during the summer all the meals of the family are served. Adjoining the verandah is a stone pergola, on the piers and cross-pieces of which, and also along the verandah, climb wisteria, clematis and honeysuckle, with Crimson Rambler, Climbing Captain Christy, Claire Jacquier and Dorothy Perkins roses, and many another exquisite climbing plant. In the crevices of the stone paying of the terrace may be seen stonecrops and poppies which raise themselves from seed blown from adjacent borders. In the vases at the edge of the terrace are grown King Edward geraniums, the blooms of which are of a very rich scarlet, and show up well on the grey stone surroundings. In front of the terrace are twelve rose beds surrounded by stone walks and edging. Each bed contains one hundred roses of one or other of the Bengal varieties. From the delicate salmon pink of Irene Watts to the bright red of La Vesuve, the various shades of these Bengal roses present an exquisite effect somewhat resembling the delicate colors of a fine Aubusson carpet. Between the stone edging and the roses are borders of violas of varying shades. The terrace is indeed a blaze of harmonizing color and floral

The fine, undulating lawn, over an acre in extent, is bordered on three sides by well-chosen shrubs and herbaceous plants. Nothing could be more effective than these flowering shrubs and the deciduous and other plants which give a succession of lovely blossoms from May until September. Here are laburnums, lilacs of great variety (of which Souvenir de Louis Spath may be noted for its beauty), azaleas, magnolias, syringas, spiraeas, brooms, Spanish gorse, Pyrus japonicas, delphiniums, paeonies, Veronica traversii (flowering generally at the end of July in lovely terminal spikes of pale mauve), irises, lilies and a manifold selection of the brightest and best specimens for the purpose. The background of the borders is filled in with choice coniferae, Prunus Pissardii (its copper leaves contrasting admirably with the silver effect of the tall Acers Negundo variegata near by, double scarlet thorns, and Pyrus Malus flori-bunda, one of the most attractive of low flowering trees, and of which Mr. William Robinson truly says "no garden is well planted if this tree is wanting." But it is not possible to enumerate the contents of these well-thought-out and delightful borders, which contain such an abundance of beautiful plants. There is no lovelier feature in up-to-date gardening than the herbaceous border, and those at Garston Park may well serve as models of their kind, this brief description of them being worthy of note by all who aspire to gain a like effect.

To come to another special feature of the Garston garden. Supporting the tennis lawn, which has been made out of sloping ground, is a dry wall about 7 feet high, constructed of a very suitable iron stone which is found in considerable quantities in neighboring sand-pits.



THEOLD SPANISH WROUGHT-IRON GATE

Growing out of the wall are rock plants of every variety, and in the spring large trusses of aubrietia, phlox, arabis and Saxifrage Wallacei give it a wealth of color. The blossoms of the early rock plants give way to those flowering later, such as helianthemum, campanula, saponaria, Timus rubra and alba, Veronica incana (with its lance-shaped silvery eaves and racemes of rich dark blue flowers)

and a host of others.

Another pretty feature of this garden is a succession of tripods on the edge of the lawn constructed of stout oak branches 10 feet high. They are covered alternately with Lady Gay and Blush Ramblers, and give a very bright and pleasing effect. Growing up and along a stone wall, enclosing one side of the entrance courtyard, and covering little flying buttresses which support it, are William Allen Richardson and Felicite Perpetue roses and other climbers, and round an old Spanish wroughtiron gate clambers a Vitis Coignetiae (with its large leaves 10 inches wide and its autumnal crimson tint), a honeysuckle, a Rene Andre rose and a clematis.

A very attractive feature is a circular bed on the lawn containing nine large golden yews and one of pyramid shape in the centre; plenty of space is given between the yews so that air and sun may reach each part of them. The ground of the bed is entirely covered with Lithospermum prostratum, the lovely blue flowers of which form a very becoming contrast to the golden tint of the yews.

The rose garden at Garston is a great feature, and visitors to the garden are always struck with the lovely beds of the various roses, which seem to be so healthy and abundant, in bloom. Each bed is devoted to a separate and distinct rose, and generally contains about 200 plants. One of those that seem to do best at Garston is the very fine Madame Pernet Ducher, which is most vigorous and free from such pests as green-fly and blight. Another bed of equal beauty is planted with Gustave Regis, the delicate color of which al-

ways commands the greatest admiration. Other successful rose beds are those containing Liberty, Marquise Litta, Lady Ashtown and Caroline Testout; while a bed of Captain Hayward was certainly one of the best of the present year, blooming in great beauty. The bright crimson color of this rose gives a remarkable effect when a mass of the flowers is seen, but great care must be taken to pick the roses as oon as they begin to fade, so as not to allow their purple color to clash with the fresh flowers, and so to take away from the brilliant effect of the whole of the bed. Mrs. John Laing can scarcely ever have appeared to greater advantage than in one of the beds at Garston. There must have been at least 1,000 flowers in was erect, and ap peared to be full of the greatest vigor and Close by was a lovely bed of Viscountess Folkstone, some of the blooms of which were equal in size to those of a paeony.

An excellent effect is obtained by a round bed containing about thirty Japanese maples, in the outer ring of which are those of a deeper shade of atro-purpurea, the colors of the maples, approaching a lighter shade towards the

Garden lovers and enthusiasts will realize from even this too brief description what pains, knowledge and taste are given to the planning of the Garston gardens, and our photographs may give them an idea of the success with which these efforts have been crowned.

PLANTING A FRUIT GARDEN

Whatever may be the dimensions of the area which the home-maker is able to use for a fruit garden-and I hope it may be liberalthere are some practical points that he should consider carefully before planting.

Have a Plan

Before planting a tree, make a plan of the garden drawn to a scale. Figure out on paper how you can dispose of the various fruits so as to secure the greatest economy of space.

Many fruit gardens are planted in a careless, haphazard sort of a way, and therefore have no definite and logical arrangement. If you have only a quarter of an acre to plant, or even less, it pays to make a plan. You can see things on paper that you cannot see in the field. Having made a good plan, preserve it and follow it consistently in all your planting.

Grow the Best Local Varieties

No matter where you are located, there is probably a great variety of fruits which you can grow. But the point is, which will grow best? The average home orchardist cannot afford to fool away his time on oddities and exotics. He should not be content with trees that will simply bear fruit; they must bear an abundance of good fruit. For example, if you are decidedly out of the peach belt, do not waste valuable space in your garden trying to grow peaches. I would not discourage the amateur who wishes to try fruits that are difficult to grow in his neighborhood. There is more fun in growing a peck of fruit of a variety that is not usually successful in the vicinity, then a barrel of fruit of a kind that everybody can grow. But the average home fruit orchard, in my opinion, contains too large a proportion of eccentricities. Cling to the standards. Examine the successful home orchards of your neighborhood, and seek the advice of the owners. Make the main body of your planting of standard fruits, and then if you have room tuck in a few others for trial. Remember, also, that if your space is limited it may be better for you not to try to grow staple fruits, such as winter apples and pears, but to give all your space to the early and tender sorts, such as small fruits, peaches, pears, and early apples; just as you would not try to grow the winter supply of potatoes in a small garden which can be used to better advantage in growing beets, radishes, and tomatoes.

Most fruits will thrive on a great many kinds of soil, but every one is more or less par-tial to soils of a certain character. It is usually out of the question to do much in adapting the different fruits to the different soils in the home fruit garden, but this point should be kept in mind and advantage taken of any little variation of soil. In general, the pome fruits (apples and pears) prefer a heavier soil than stone fruits (plums, peaches, cherries and apricots). Apples seem to do especially well on a clay loam; pears on a heavy clay loam; plums and cherries on a medium loam; peaches and apricots on a light, sandy quinces on a heavy, deep and moist loam; the bush fruits, as currants, raspberries, etc., on a medium heavy and moist loam; strawberries and grapes on a rather light soil. Of all the fruits, the apple succeeds on a greater variety of soils than any other. In laying out the fruit garden, respect these varying tastes and satisfy them whenever possible, but do not be deterred from growing any of the common fruits because you do not have the most favorable soil conditions for them. Good fruit can be grown on almost any kind of soil if it is not extremely sandy, rocky, or shallow. again, soils are very readily modified in texture and fertility by careful management. Usually, success depends more upon the man who cares for the trees than upon the soil on which they are grown.

The Best Exposure for the Fruit Garden

This is a subject of dispute among amateur fruit-growers. Shall I plant my orchard on a northern or a southern slope? That deon a northern or a southern slope? That depends. Plant on the northern slope when lateness is desired; plant on the southern slope when earliness is desired. For example, there is danger in your locality of the fruit being cut off by frosts, particularly peaches and Japanese plums, which blossom early, a southern slope should not be chosen, since the trees will blossom several days earlier than on the northern slope and so be more liable to injury. Again, you would not usually plant late-keeping winter apples on a southern slope, but you might plant early varieties, as Early Harvest and Astrachan, on a southern slope because you wish them to ripen as early as possible. The northern slope is apt to be cooler and more moist than the southern slope, hence it is better adapted for small fruits which love these conditions. If the home fruit-grower is for-tunate enough to be able to choose between slopes, he will do well to consider whether he wishes earliness or lateness, and select accordingly. In a majority of cases a northern exposure is preferable.

If you have any choice in sites, choose a

gentle slope in preference to level land. A slope generally gives good water drainage; fruit trees cannot thrive with wet feet. Notice how they die out in the low places, which are also the wet places. Again, a slope gives the fruit garden good air drainage. Cold air is heavier than warm air and settles to the low places, which are therefore the frosty places. On the other hand, avoid very steep slopes which can be tilled only with difficulty and are likely to be wind-swept. A slope of four or five feet in a hundred is sufficient. Many home orchards are planted on a hillside so steep that they cannot be tilled or sprayed. Better have the trees there than to have none at all, but these are rarely satisfactory. The general point to be kept in mind is not to put the fruit garden on flat land or in a pocket, but o select a gentle slope.

Double Planting Not Usually Desirable

Double planting is the growing of more
than one kind of fruit on the same land at the
same time; as apples, with peaches between
the rows, or currants with strawberries, etc. One objection to double planting is that different fruits require different treatment as regards tillage, pruning, etc., and it is an inconvenience in caring for them to have them mixed. Another and more serious objection to to double planting, as usually practiced, is that the several fruits are crowded so that none have room to do their best. Usually the home fruit-grower does not realize that, when he plants several kinds of fruit thickly upon his and, he is placing a heavy tax upon the land, and ought to fertilize very much heavier than he would for one crop only. Double planting should be practiced only when it is absolutely necessary, as in the small city or suburban fruit garden. It is my observation that when several fruits are crowded on the same area, nine times out of ten the amount of fruit produced and the degree of satisfaction derived would be far greater if the owner had been content with fewer trees and given each room to grow. We often see apple trees with pears between them, currants between the pears, and strawberries tucked in between the currants. This is a very unsatisfactory combination except in the few cases where the grower keeps the soil very rich and gives each fruit special attention.

In the home fruit garden it is desirable cometimes to plant the trees more thickly than they should stand after coming into full bearing, with the idea of taking out some of the trees when they have borne a few crops. Thus peaches are often planted between apple trees, and early bearing varieties of apples, like Yellow Transparent and Wagner, between the standard varieties. This plan is all right if the peaches or early apples are removed when the other trees need the space, but the majority of home fruit-growers will not do this. In most cases these fillers are not cut out at all, and the orchard becomes a brush-pile. Others cut them out eventually, but not until the perman-ent trees have been seriously weakened by the crowding. In general, then, give each fruit a separate piece of ground; but if your space is so limited that you absolutely must mix them, be careful to keep up the fertility of the soil and to keep the several fruits from crowding.

Usually it will be best to have the tree fruits by themselves in one orchard and to plant the small fruits in connection with the vegetable garden. The ideal home garden has along one side a row or two of raspberries, then blackberries, currants, and gooseberries and strawberries; then the perennial vegetables, as asparagus and rhubarb, and finally the annual vegetables. It is much better to associate the small fruits with the vegetables—one that has been made rich and full of humus by liberal dressings of manure. If the locality is troubled with severe winds that are likely to injure the fruit it is well to plant a row of apples on the side that receives the prevailing wind. If the locality suffers from winter injuries, put the hardier fruits, as apples and pears, on the outside of the fruit garden, and the more tender, as peaches and plums, in the centre. Give early varieties a sunny spot. Why not use fruit trees for shade and ornament around the house? They are beautiful in blossom, in foliage and in fruit. The Transcendant Crab is especially desirable for this purpose. Oftentimes the grapes can be used to advantage on arbors or trained over fences.

How Much of Each Fruit to Plant

That depends upon the space available, the success you have in growing fruit, the number

in the family, and their personal preferences. I want a big bed of strawberries in my garden, but am not so particular about raspberries. Your tastes may be different. It is impossible to give definite plans for the home fruit garden, because of these varying factors. In a fruit garden of one acre I would suggest the following fruit plants or their equivalent in other fruits that require the same amount of Eight apples, twelve pears, twelve cherries, sixteen plums, sixteen peaches, thirty oseberries, and two hundred strawberries. These fruits can be planted on an acre at a reasonable distance apart and without double planting.

How Far Apart to Plant

Both tree fruits and small fruits are commonly planted too close for the best results. This comes from a desire to get just as much as possible from the land, and a failure to look ahead and see what the trees or plants will be several years after planting. . This is particularly true in the home orchard. Very often we see fruit trees planted ten or fifteen feet apart, when they ought to be thirty or forty One tree that has room enough for a healthy growth of top and roots is more profitable than three half-starved trees occupying the same space. The distances that should be given vary greatly in different localities and on different soils. Apples in one locality may be more crowded at thirty-five feet apart than the same variety would be at twenty-six feet apart in another place. Some varieties are small growers. If the trees are pruned closely, they may be set closer. The home fruit-grower who has a limited space should consider all these things, because he wishes to get just as many plants on his land as will do well. As a general guide, the followng distances are suggested: Apples and sweet cherries, thirty to forty feet; pears, apricots, plums, peaches and sour cherries, sixteen to twenty-four feet; quinces, sixteen feet; grapes, six by eight to eight by ten feet; currants and gooseberries, four by six to six by eight feet; raspberries, four by six to five by eight feet; blackberries, four by seven to six by nine feet; strawberries, one or one and a half by four feet.

In case dwarf apples or dwarf pears are used, the distances for these may be half those recommended for the standards; but dwarf trees are not usually satisfactory in the home orchard. They require special skill to be profitable.

There are many good methods for doing this. One of the best for very small areas is to stretch across the field a line or wire on which the proper distances have been measured and marked with a tie of white string or cloth. As soon as stakes for one row is set this line is moved to the next. In this case it will be necessary to align the trees carefully when planting. If a wire is used, it will be better to mark the distances on it by wrapping around it a smaller wire, the ends of which are twisted tightly, so that it cannot slip. In case the orchard is to be not more than twenty rods long, a very convenient and effective plan is to stretch a wire between two stout stakes which are driven on a line with the row to be planted first, one at each end. The wire should be stretched two feet from the ground. The holes can then be dug and the trees planted immediately, after which the wire is moved to the No stakes are required in this method, and the only measuring that it is necessary to do is the distance between rows.

If several rows of one kind of fruit are to be planted, or of several kinds of fruit requiring the same distances, do not plant the trees in squares, but in hexagons. More trees can be grown on the land, and they are distributed more evenly. To plant in hexagons, get a hatchet and as many stakes twelve to eighteen inches long, and of uniform size, as there are trees to plant. Take two small wires and make a loop in each end of both large enough to slip over the tops of the stakes. The length of each wire from centre to centre of the rings should be exactly the distance that it is desired to have the trees apart—say, two rods. By measuring and sighting, place one row of stakes along one side of the orchard site, marking the exact position of the first row of trees. To lay out the second and succeeding rows, slip a loop of the other wire over the first stake and a loop of the other Pull the two wire over the second stake. wires taut until the other two loops are together, the whole forming the letter V. Drive a stake at the point of the V. This marks the position of the first tree in the second row Place the wires over the second and third stakes in the first row, and locate the second tree likewise, and so on for an indefinite number of rows. The trees in the first and third rows will be opposite each other, while those in the second are midway and alternating. Fifteen per cent more trees can be put on an acre by this arrangement than by planting in squares, and every tree is equidistant from every other tree; in squares they are not.

Supplement all methods by careful sighting each way when planting. Make the rows straight. Crooked rows look slovenly.—S. W. Fletcher.

ON THE SAFE SIDE

"Doctor," said the caller, "I'm a victim of insomnia. Can you cure me?"

"I can," replied the physician. "But before I take the case, I want to ask you one question. Are you in business for yourself or do you work for others?"
"I'm employed as clerk in a grocery," an-

swered the patient.

I'hen you'll have to pay in advance," saidthe doctor. "I'm not doubting your honesty, but after I get through with you the chances are you will sleep so soundly you'll lose your job. Then you can't pay me.

THE JOHNSON BI-CENTENA

Exactly two hundred years ago, or, in other words, on the 18th of September, 1709, there was born at the little town of Lichfield, in staffordshire, a man who dominated the literary circles of his day as no other Englishman has ever done. (Samuel Johnson was a remarkable man in many ways; his memory is happy in that he had for his biographer his friend and pupil, James Boswell of Auchinleck, whose "Life" still remains the best book of its kind to be found in the English language. In its pages the manners of the eighteenth century London come to life again, and it is easy for us to reconstruct the circles in which Johnson moved and reigned. Though it is not the aim of this article to estimate his great literary gifts or his prodigious learning, it may be worth while at this time to recall some of his doings and sayings to enable us to understand the awe in which he was held in his day and

Any ascendancy that the great "doctor" acquired in that old-world society was certainly not due to personal attractiveness. Miss Porter, his daughter-in-law, told Boswell that when he was first introduced to her mother, his appearance was very forbidding; he was then lean and lank, so that his immense structure of bones was hideously striking to the eye, and the scars of the scrofula were deeply visible. He also wore his hair, which was straight and stiff, separated behind; and he often had, seemingly, convulsive starts and odd gesticulations, which tended to excite surprise and ridicule. Mrs. Porter was so much engaged by his conversation that she overlooked all these external disadvantages, and said to her daughter, 'This is the most sensible man that I ever saw in my life.'" Many of his man that I ever saw in my life.' Many of his infirmities lasted in a marked degree to the end of his days, but like Mrs. Porter, most of his friends forgot them in admiration of his sound

A Bit of a Glutton

His manners were at first as unprepossessing as his appearance. His behaviour at table may be cited as a case in point. Boswell says: "I never knew any man who relished good eating more than he did. When at table, he was totally absorbed in the business of the moment; his looks seemed riveted to his plate: nor would he, unless in very high company, say one word, or even pay the least attention to what was said by others, till he had satisfied his appetite, which was so fierce, and indulged with such intenseness, that while in the act of eating, the veins of his forehead swelled, and generally a strong perspiration was visible. To those whose sensations were delicate, this could not but be disgusting, and it was doubtless not suitable to the character of a philosopher, who should be distinguished self-command. But it must be owned that Johnson, though he could be rigidly abstemious, was not a temperate man either in eating or drinking. He could refrain, but he could not use moderately. He told me that he had fasted two days without inconvenience, and that he had never been hungry but once. They who beheld with wonder how much he ate upon all occasions when his dinner was to his taste could not easily conceive what he must have meant by hunger; and not only was he remarkable for the extraordinary quantity which he ate, but he was, or affected to be, a man of very nice discernment in the science of He used to descant critically on the dishes which had been at table where he had dined or supped, and to recollect very min-

Johnson himself by no means considered his love of eating as discreditable, and with his usual candor did not hesitate to say so. people," he declared on one occasion, "have a foolish way of not minding, or pretending not to mind, what they eat. For my part, I mind my belly very studiously and very carefully; for I look upon it that he who does not mind his belly will hardly mind anything else.

Great Talent for Conversation

Although he did not talk much while he was eating, Johnson was inimitable as a talker at other times. We have been told that he was essentially a "clubbable" man, and it is as a brilliant conversationalist that many people know him best. He was never so interesting as when surrounded by a coterie of eager listeners he discoursed upon literature, politics, and the problems of life in general. His learning was prodigious, and he also possessed phenomenal shrewdness. This combination, allied with an extraordinary facility of expression, enabled him at once to philosophize upon the most common affairs, and to clothe abstract conceptions in the language of everyday life. He touched nothing that he did not adorn. If he had no fresh idea about the actual matter in hand, he was sure to suggest some apt and original parallel. A few instances, taken at random, may be quoted.

He was a very religious man, and had little sympathy with the skeptical tendencies of certain philosophers of his day. "Hume and other skeptical innovators," he once said, "are vain men, and will gratify themselves at any expense. Truth will not afford sufficient food to their vanity; so they have betaken them-selves to error. Truth, sir, is a cow which will selves to error. Truth, sir, is a cow which yield such people no more milk, and so they yield such people no be bull." "A woman's are gone to milk the bull." "A woman's preaching," he declared on another occasion, is like a dog walking on his hind legs. It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all."

Johnson was himself a stout Tory, but that did not prevent his judgment from penetrating the sycophantic attitude which many of the lower social orders adopted towards the aris-When Boswell confessed that he considered distinction and rank to be of so

he were asked on the same day to dine with the first duke in England, and with the first man in Britain for genius, he should hesitate which to prefer, Johnson replied, "To be sure, sir, if you were to dine only once, and it was never to be known where you dined, you would choose rather to dine with the first man of genius, but to gain most respect you should dine with the first duke in England. For nine people in ten that you meet with, would have a higher opinion of you for having dined with a duke; and the great genius himself would receive you better, because you had been with the great duke."

His Love of Argument

There is no doubt that at the bottom of all Iohnson's conversation there was a real desire to find truth, but he also, as Boswell was forced to admit, "loved to display his ingenuity in argument; and, therefore, would sometimes in conversation maintain opinions which he was sensible were wrong, but in supporting which his reasoning and wit would be most con-spicuous. He would begin thus: 'Why, sir, as to the good or evil of card playing-'Now,' said Garrick, 'he is thinking which side he shall take.' He appeared to have a pleasure in contradiction, especially when any opinion that there was hardly any topic, if not one of the great truths of religion and morality, that he might not have been incited to argue either for or against. Lord Elibank had the highest admiration of his powers. He once observed, Whatever opinion Johnson maintains, I will not say that he convinces me; but he never fails to show me that he has good reasons for

Sometimes, however, this side of his nature asserted itself so much that he became aggressive and unsympathetic. Once when he was traveling with Boswell over night, the extreme cold made the latter shiver. Johnson. whose robust frame was not the least affected, turned towards him angrily, as if he were effeminate, and asked sharply, "Why do you When Lord Stowell, a fellow-passenger in a postchaise, complained of a headache on another occasion, Johnson treated him in the same manner: "At your age, sir, I had

He treated Boswell with equal brusqueness, but more good humor in one of their discussions of music for which the "Doctor" had lit-They were being entertained to a tle taste. number of tunes on the violin. Johnson deired to have a certain piece, "Let Ambition Fire Thy Mind," played over again, and appeared to give it minute attention. When Boswell confessed that it affected him so much, and with such varied emotions that at one time he was ready to shed tears, and at another inclined to rush into the thickest part of the battle, Johnson replied, "Sir, I should never hear it, if it made me such a fool."

First Meeting with Wilkes

On certain questions Johnson was very touchy, and there were some men towards whom he had a profound antipathy. One of these was John Wilkes. Nothing could surpass the diplomacy with which Boswell arranged a meeting between these two men, but his difficulties were not over when he had them safe in the same house. He describes the scene as follows: "When we Dilly's drawing-room, he (i.e., Johnson) found himself in the midst of a company which he I observed him whispering to Mr. Dilly, 'Who is that gentleman, sir?' Mr. Arthur Lee.' "Too, too, too,' said the great man under his breath. This was one of his habitual mutterings. Mr. Arthur Lee could not but be very obnoxious to Johnson, for he was not only a patriot but an American. And who is the gentleman in lace?' 'Mr. Vilkes, sir.' This information confounded him Wilkes, sir.' still more; he had some difficulty to restrain himself, and taking up a book, sat down upon eve upon it intently for some time, till he composed himself. His feelings, I dare say, were wkward enough. But he no doubt recollected his having rated me, for supposing that he could be at all disconcerted by any company this was the bait with which the crafty Boswell had induced him to cometherefore, resolutely set himself to behave quite as an easy man of the world, who could adapt himself at once to the disposition and manners of those whom he might chance to meet.

"The cheering sound, Dinner is upon the table," dissolved his reverie, and we all sat down without any symptom of ill-humor, Mr. Wilkes placed himself next to Dr. Johnson, and behaved to him with so much attention and politeness that he gained upon him insénsibly. No man ate more heartily than Johnson, or loved better what was nice and delicate. Mr Wilkes was very assiduous in helping him to some fine veal. 'Pray give me leave, sir; it is better here-a little of the brown-some fat, sir-a little of the stuffing -some gravy—let me have the pleasure of giving you some butter-allow me to recommend a squeeze of this orange-or the lemon, perhaps, may have some more zest.' 'Sir, sir, I am much obliged to you, sir,' cried Johnson, bowing and turning his head to him with a look for some time of 'surly virtue,' but in a short while of complacency." Merit of any kind was always and sind was always always and sind was always always and sind was always always are sind was always always and sind was always alwa kind was always sufficient to disarm his

Antipathy to Scotsmen

Scotsmen formed another of his pet aversions, and he never missed an opportunity of passing sarcasms about them. This, of course, was a common characteristic of the Englishman of his day, but in Johnson it was exag-

gerated, though he came to recognize many of the nation's good points. Certainly the number of Scotsmen who flocked to London then as now gave him ample scope for his gibes. Their poverty was the object on which he liked to sharpen his wit. Once, in conversation, Arthur Lee mentioned some Scots who had taken possession of a barren part of America, and wondered why they should Hereupon, Johnson remarked "Why, sir, all barrenness is comparative. The Scotch would not know it to be barren. Some, come, now!" cried Boswell, "he is flattering the English. You have now been in Scotland, sir, and say if you did not see meat and drink enough there!" Johnson had his reply ready "Why yes, sir; meat and drink enough to give the inhabitants sufficient strength to run away from home." Talking of Lord Mansfield, the great judge, who was a Scotsman but who was educated in England. Johnson remarked that much might be made of Scotsman "if he be caught young

The most celebrated witticism in this connection, however, was a reply to a certain Mr. Ogilvie, who was "unlucky enough to choose or the topic of his conversation the praises of his native country. He began with saying that there was very rich land around Edinburgh. Goldsmith, who had studied physic there, contradicted this, very untruly, with a sneering laugh. Disconcerted a little by this, Mr. Ogilvie took new ground, where he thought himself perfectly safe; he observed that Scotland had a great many noble wild prospects. 'I believe, sir,' interposed the dictator, 'you have a great many. has noble wild prospects; and Lapland is remarkable for prodigious wild prospects. But, sir, let me tell you the noblest prospect which a Scotsman ever sees is the high road that leads him to England."

A Good Man at Heart

Boswell, however, points out that his mas ter's animosity to Scotsmen was not unmingled with admiration, and that he treated them no worse than his friends. In the words of Sir Joshua Reynolds, "he was fond of discrimination, which he could not show without pointing out the bad as well as the good in every character; and as his friends were those whose best opportunity for showing the acuteness of his judgment." Even in the expression of his prejudices Johnson always had in mind the checking of some exaggerated notion of his pponent in argument for the time being. In all that he said or did there was a marked devotion to truth. That was why he strived to master the two arts of reading books and guiding conversation. He held that the library and the club were the natural correctives of each other. In spite of his rough speech there are many proofs of his kindness of heart. Unlike many other wits, he had always a joke ready which twitted with his own change of opinion, as when in spite of Jacobite protestations, he accepted a pension from a Hanoverian King. Though he never spared a friend in argument, he was always ready to defend him when attacked. Garrick is a case in point. One of his best qualities was that he loved young acquaintances because "young men have more virtue than old men," and "more generous sentiments in every respect." Those who cavil at Johnson's rude exterior should his conflict with Lord Chesterfield. There they will learn that in a real test of anything that is good honesty and strength of intellect count for more than all the fine manners of the polished courtier.

A MAORI LEGEND

It was long before the Old World dreamed of the New, long before Columbus sailed in his cock-boats into the vast Atlantic, that old tradition says the Maoris left Hawaiki, their original home, and crossed to New Zealand over the stormy Pacific. Twenty-seven generations ago it was that Ngahue of the Poutini tribe brought back to war-swept Hawaiki news of Aotea, a beautiful island, far away, where there was jasper to be found in abundance, and the gigantic moa was as yet lord of creation. To many of the great chiefs his words were good: tribal warfare, unceasing and ferocious, was decimating their peoples, and Ngahue's glowing description of the beauties of this peaceful island decided many of them to emigrate there and dare the perils of the open sea.

So they set to work to build themselves double-decked canoes, which they hewed from tree trunks with axes made from green jasper, that were preserved till recently. most famous of all these canoes was the Arawa, made from the trunk of a great totara tree felled in Rarotonga. It belonged to Tamate-kuapa, a mighty chief, whose stupendous strength and enormous size have been handed down in song and legend to this very day.

How They Left Hawaiki

All at last was ready; the canoes lay off the shore with their crews on board, and those who were staying behind clustered on the beach to bid farewell. Among the crowd were Ngatoro-i-rangi, the priestly chief of the Tainui, and his beautiful wife named Kearoa. Now Tama' at times, like other heroes of the classical mythology, was singularly careless of the laws of honour, and he thought that as he had no particularly good priest on the Arawa -no priest, that is, who could be sure of getting heaven to grant them a good voyage -he had better kidnap Ngatoro'. So he requested the unsuspicious chief to come on board and perform the necessary religious rites, and to bring his wife with him that she

might make an offering. Ngatoro' consented, and stepped on board with his wife, but as soon as they were safely in the house on the deck, where they could not see what was going on, Tama' ordered his men to hoist sail and heave up the stones by which they were

But this was not the only theft that this Polynesian AEneas perpetrated; he also kidnapped Whakasti-rangi, the beautiful wife of For as the canoe was being shoved off he had turned to Ruaeo and begged him to run as fast as he could to his house and fetch the jasper axe, which he had forgotten to bring with him. Not wishing to disobey the chief's command his comrade leaped into the shallow water, waded ashore, and ran to Tama's palace. Despite his fleetness, by the time he had returned to the beach the Arawa, under press of sail, was far out to sea and a mere speck on the great waste. And with her went his wife! Charybdis

In this way Tama-te-Kuapa set forth on his journey to Aotea, and as evening came on the

various canoes in the fleet separated and pro-

ceeded on their separate courses. The stars rose before Ngatoro' discovered the trick that had been played on him. He had climbed to the roof of the house to see how far the canon was from land, and whether his own vessel was much out-distanced. The moon had risen, but by her light he could discern no land rising black against the sky in front or behind, nei-ther was his canoe in sight. Then he saw that he had been duped, and that he and Kearoa were at Tama's mercy. Just as he was preparing some enchantment with which to wreak his vengeance on the chief the night faded and the moon vanished, to be followed by the glaring noon-day sun. Swifter than telling night succeeded day, and again day night in one long rush across the heavens, sun and moon chased each other in their courses, and light and darkness alternately flickered across the ocean. For far away on the shores of Hawaiki the deserted Ruaeo had called aloud to the heavens to avenge him, and now Ngatoro' joined in the curse. And he raised great winds which buffeted the canoe so that her crew could no longer manage her, and she darted hither and thither, heeled over, and drew on towards the terrible whirlpool the Maoris call "the steep Descent where the World ends." Irresistibly she was drawn into the vortex, and before those sleeping in the bows knew what had happened the waters were already seething over them. Gradually she was being engulfed; already the prow was under water, and the waves foamed in amidship. Tama' awoke and cried to the priest, who stood silent on the roof, for help. Thrice he called, and in vain. The canoe was almost sunk by now. Arms and provisions and other goods were swept from the deck, and many of the crew were washed overboard and clinging hopelessly to the floating wreckage. Women and children shrieked, while the warriors cursed and cried aloud, and Ngatoro' was moved to pity by the scene, and he uttered incantations of such power that the winds ceased to blow, the sky to change in alternate day and night, and so that the canoe was drawn safely from out the whirlpool into calm seas.

Thus it was that about the year 1350 the Maoris set foot in New Zealand, but it must not be imagined that the migratory expedition of which Tama was so noteworthy a member was the only one; there were several others, the most famous of which were those of Turi and Manaia. The reason for Turi's emigration is to be found in the cannibalistic customs of the day. Uenuku, a chief high priest, had for some small fault killed and eaten Turi's little cousin, named Potikiroroa. In revenge Turi slew Uenuku's child and sent part of the flesh to its father, who only discovered, after he had Consequently Turi eaten it, what it was. thought it wise to put the broad seas between him and his tribe and the outraged father, Manaia—who was the progenitor Ngatiawa tribes—was forced to fly to Hawaiki after a severe inter-tribal war. He signalized his departure for a new land by sacrificing his brother-in-law as an offering to the gods.

WOMEN AND TUNNELS

Father Knickerbocker is two hundred and eighty-three years old, but he is still learning things about women. His latest experience may be of value to younger and callower cities, so declares a writer in Success Magazine.

Some time ago William G. McAdoo, who has built up a thriving little business under the Hudson River, running trains between New York and the United States, set aside a special car for the exclusive use of women. The people hailed the innovation with joy. Here, at last, women could ride, safe from jostling, seat-grabbing, tobacco-scented men. True, some fun was poked at the "Jane Crow" cars, and there were sly suggestions about mirrors, and perfumery, and powder boxes, but nevertheless Mr. McAdoo was hailed as a publicspirited business man and a perfectly lovely gentleman. Polite uniformed attendants at the stations informed ladies of the special car and

everything went beautifully.

There was only one drawback to the scheme. The women would not use the car. Giving the uniformed attendants, oh, such a look, the ladies crowded into the co-educa-tional department, leaving their special car half empty. After three months' trial the gallant Mr. McAdoo has ordered the ladies' car discontinued.

THE BETTER WAY

An aged Scot told his minister that he was an aged Scot told his minster that he was going to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.
"And while I'm there," said the pilgrim, complacently, "I'll read the Ten Commandments aloud frae the top o' Mount Sinai."

"Sanders," said the minister, "take my advice. Bide at hame and keep them."

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

THE OPENING DAY: A REMINISCENCE

(By Richard L. Pocock.

It was September the first a year or two o. The following day was Labor Day, so that I had two whole free days to spend in renewing my acquaintance with the blue grouse of Vancouver Island, after several years' absence from the country. In those former years I had found a happy hunting ground in the hills around the head of Sooke Harbor, a ground which in those days being not quite so accessible from town as some other places, had not been overrun by too many or suffered from too unmerciful a hammering, so that hope was high in my breast that this district was still as well stocked as I had always found it in past years.

As the season approached I listened to many a discussion as to the most likely places to yield good bags, and laughed up my sleeve and hugged my secret knowledge to myself as I noted no one seemed to mention the hills round Sooke Harbor. When asked where I intended to go, I craftily assumed an appearance of indifference, and smiled as I thought of the fine sport I expected to enjoy when once I got among them.

. Pride ever goes before a fall. The mysterious man with the secret knowledge of some pet place far better than any of the others seldom returns with a much better bag than the next man, and so it fell out in this case.

In the old days I used to make my headquarters on the harbor, and seldom necessary to make any very extended trips inland in order to make a respectable bag. In the greediness of my desire for a fine showing of blues, I meant to cover a large territory this time, and of course gather a large bag as The starting point was the tank near Goldstream, and the objective the Royal Ensign hotel on the Sooke road, near the head of the harbor. It looks easy on the map-a matter of six miles or so as the crow flies.

I started; the weather was hot, the grouse had been there, but they kept earlier hours than the E. & N. train and had retired apparently to the trees for their midday siesta. I climbed up hills and down gorges and ravines, over fallen timber and through salal, my cartridge bag was heavy and grew no lighter as the sun mounted higher; my game bag was light and grew no heavier as the hours went by. An hour or so after the start I met a couple of hunters with a deer, and I smiled a superior smile as I pitied them for the hard labor of packing it out, and thought what much better sport I was going to have when I really did get started with those blues. Soon after the dog pointed. "Ah-ha!" thought I, "here goes for the first grouse of the sea-I crept warily forward to the dog; there was a whirr of wings, and I narrowly escaped being guilty of an infraction of the game laws, as a bevy of mountain quail broke from the low bush and scattered over the surrounding country. October the first was the opening day for quail, and this was September.

The sun was now well overhead, and there was nothing in the game bag except the scanty lunch which my Spartan instincts had declared to the good wife was amply sufficient for a hunter-man. About three bites for me and one gulp for the dog, and that was gone; and off we started again with renewed confidence in what was to come when I reached the old familiar hunting grounds at the latter end of the journey. I thought I must be getting well on by this time and imagined nized some of the landmarks; but there is a marvelous sameness about the hills and ravines of this country, and I was further off from the end of the journey than I supposed, when, suddenly, at about one hundred yards range, I espied two full grown deer and a feeding unconcernedly on a patch of

Now it is one thing to make up one's mind before starting that deer-shooting is too much like work and quite another to restrain one's impulse to shoot when you come across a beauty in the woods. The distance was too great, however, for bird shot, and I had nothing bigger. Between me and the deer, which had ceased feeding only for a second or two to stare at me, was a thick patch of salal over knee-deep, but, as they seemed so tame, I thought just for fun I would see how close I

could get to them.
"Making a sneak" was out of the question in the salal, especially as I had already been seen, so I altered my direction and started off at right angles from the deer, making plenty of noise and no attempt at concealment. The deer took little interest apparently in my movements, and, after I had put the side of the rocky patch between me and them, I made a quick detour and came upon them at a range of about twenty yards. There was no fear of wounding without killing at such a short distance, even with No. 6 shot, and one shot in the neck dropped a fine fat buck.

It was now well on in the afternoon, and by the time the deer was gralloched and fixed up for packing on my back, I was beginning to hanker more than a little for the good cheer of mine host of the Royal Ensign. Still I had something to show now for my day's grind, and I had no idea how far I really was from the road. I don't know exactly what that buck weighed, but I know that it grew no lighter as I picked my way over fallen timber or struggled through the salal like a fly in tangle-

The shades of evening began to fall and I was still struggling in the bush; an odd grouse or two would get up and fly straight away from me occasionally, affording what would have been the easiest of shots to an unencumbered man, but you can't shoot grouse with a

deer on your back weighing half a ton (more or less). As it rapidly became dusk, I left the bottom in which I was traveling and mounted a rocky hill to reconnoitre. There it was, Sooke Harbor, a lovely stretch of water shimmering in the evening sun, about four times as far away as I had calculated, and altogether out of my reach before nightfall, unless I increased the pace very considerably.

It became necessary to jettison a portion of the cargo. Reluctantly the hindquarters of the deer were severed from the rest of the carcase, which was hung up in a tree to be fetched next day. There is little twilight in this part of the world, and that brush was thick and that lunch (long since devoured) was scanty; progress was slow and the inevitable had to be faced: a night in the woods and no blankets creature comforts. Luckily, I had plenty of matches and dry firewood was fairly easily gathered without the aid of an axe. The dog and I curled up together under a big cedar

Several hours before daylight I was awake and shivering; the fire was out and a light drizzle was falling. The boughs of the cedar kept the wet out until it was light enough to ravel, but nothing that I know of will keep the wet out in the brush, certainly nothing that I had with me on that trip, dressed light as I was for the blazing hot weather in which I started out.

I had camped by the side of a creek, and my breakfast was a drink of its water before started out once more to follow its course. I did not recognize it and was not at all sure where it would bring me out, but judged it the wiser plan to follow it until I reached the road, which I eventually did pretty well played out in an hour or two. Somehow I did not feel very much like going back for the rest of that deer; my thoughts turned more to home and mother, and a change of dry clothes. I turned my weary feet in the direction of Humpback bridge, and from there to Goldstream station, the rain continuing steadily all the time. At Goldstream I found several other hunters waiting for the morning train back to town, discouraged by the weather. In company with these I stood on the platform of the smoking car (there was no room inside) and endured shower of mingled hail, rain and clinkers until Victoria was once more reached.

No more deer-hunting for mine—not much! P.S .- I was out again next Sunday.

MARAUDING CATS

The Government Biological Survey states that the "sleek highwayman" known as the house cat destroys more wild birds and young poultry than all native natural enemies com-A cat has been known to kill a whole brood of chickens in a day-a feat unequaled any predaceous animal with the possible exception of the mink. It is not uncommon for cats to destroy whole coveys of quail or grouse or nests full of young songsters. In the New England States alone, it is estimated, fifteen hundred thousand birds are killed annually by

Unfortunately, the birds thus destroyed are almost never sparrows. Cats often try to catch sparrows, but rarely with success, owing to the exceptional alertness of those feathered The cats that kill the wild birds and poultry are not usually the well-fed housepets, however, but the abandoned and neglected outcasts that have to forage for a

year the Cruelty Society in New York City killed monthly an average of six thousand sick, injured or homeless cats—a total for the year of over seventy thousand. A large proportion of these were pets abandoned by people who had gone to the country for the summer. It often happens that summer visitors to the mountains or seashore take their

cats with them and, on returning home, leave them behind to swell the number of stray cats and to make serious inroads on the birds of the region. It is safe, says the Biological Survey, to assume that in the rest of the state outside of New York City as many cats follow a wild life as in the metropolis, and if it be assumed that each cat kills one bird a week there is a grand total of over thirty-five hundred thousand birds destroyed annually.

These facts are set forth in the forthcoming Year-Book of the Department of Agriculture, which adds that in parts of our country where the climate is mild and bird life abundant, as in the chaparral region of California, cats often revert to a semi-wild state and never revisit their old homes except for plunder. Sportsmen and bird lovers should be ever on the watch for marauding cats and destroy them whenever possible.

One of the principal reasons for keeping cats is their alleged value as killers of rats and mice. As a matter of fact, it is a very rare cat that will venture to attack the common brown rat; and it is not uncommon to find houses in which cats are kept fairly overrun with mice.—Saturday Evening Post.

A BAG OF PRAIRIE CHICKEN

The close of the season had been a fine open one, and the Indian summer a thing to remember. Very little snow had fallen, even though we were in December, yet we knew the current mildness would have to be naid for at Christmas or soon after. Prairie chicken shooting closes on December 15, and we were rapidly nearing that melancholy date, so it was agreed to have a last shoot before climatic necessity and the law put an end to sport for another nine months. Birds were still plantiful all around, and the broods of the spring had matured into fine strong creatures, which afforded grand sport and good

Talking the matter over after a hard day's breaking on a 10-acre field of virgin soil, Blake and I fixed on December 13 for the final attack on the birds, and the former hazarded the suggestion that the South Copse would give us all the sport we wanted. My omniscient friend was must given to aristocratic-sounding names, for the miserable enclosure to the rear of the stables he called the Paddock, while an emergency timber and mud erection, which the cattle used as a harbor of refuge in rough weather, he designated the Home Farm. That distinctive-looking poplar bluff on the eminence due north he humorously termed the Deerholme Forest, though probably it contained not more than a couple of hundred trees, and sticks at that. It was all very nice, and we both grew into the habit of using the above names, a fact which afforded our friends much

At last the great day came, gloriously fine and free from wind, a homely breakfast of porridge and toast disappeared in quick time, and, having turned the cattle out to roam at their sweet will, away we sallied. Each of us bore two guns, one of mine being the old Zulu, which, though slow, was generally sure. Our farm covered one section-that is, a square mile, like the City of London. The land adjacent had not been homesteaded, so we were able to run over a goodly tract of prairie as fancy took us. Half a mile south of the shanty stood a couple of wheat stacks, still unthreshed, and they were our first objectives, where we hoped to kill our initial chicken, provided the gods were kind. Cautiously tramped by a circuitous route over stubble and scrub, till, on arriving within sight of the stacks, we noted the long, sinewy necks of half a dozen birds busily engaged in clearing as many grains as possible from the ridges. Ever and anon they would stand to attention and gaze around to discover an intruder. From their backward glances we knew that more of

their brothers and sisters were present out of sight; but how to get in a sporting shot—that was the question? Fortunately a large clump of bushes lay 200 yards from the stacks. This we reached, and so lay down free from observation, while discussing our line of action. A deep furrow ran almost up to the stacks, with a solitary saskatoon shrub about half way. So on our hands and knees we crawled, and found it rough work, for by the time we had reached the saskatoon our shirts and trousers were scarred and scratched in front almost to ribbons. Here Blake left me in order to get to the rear of the birds. When ready he was to alarm the chicken and fire first, striving to turn them towards me. Slowly he crept away and disappeared in

patch of wicked-looking scrub, and I got ready, after what seemed an unconscionably long wait. Our hoped for prey were in ignorance of what was awaiting them, and were still busy pecking downwards for dear life. Then the desired signal rang out-two shots from Blake's "twin-screw," as he called an ancient double-barrelled tool of his. I saw a couple fall, and hoped that I should have similar luck. Away went the whole crowd-there must have been a couple of dozen of them. a twinkling they were on me, and I fired wildly, bagging one bird out of three shots. Then they wheeled and dashed athwart my post. I had reloaded, and three of them topoled down almost at my feet. So far, so good; but I had heard nothing further from my fellow-sportsman, which was not like him, good shot as he was. Hastily picking up my birds, I tramped over to the spot where I had last seen Blake. It was a half-acre of bush, and I had some trouble to make my way into it. I had not gone more than twenty yards, when crash! and I was hurled downwards, what time guns and birds left me in all directions. had stumbled into a fairly deep hole, but luckily I lit on something soft, on which I was congratulating myself, when a hoarse voice beneath my feet shouted, "Now, then, you ass! Can't you see you're on top of me, your bosom friend? Get a move on you, and help me up. My legs are caught in some of these roots For the life of me I could not help bursting out laughing; there was something funny in the whole affair, though possibly Blake failed to see any humor in the situation. With the aid of some projecting roots we scrambled out, both none the worse. Blake had been halfstunned by the fall, hence his silence after the opening shots. The hole was about six feet deep, and we recalled it as one of our trial -none of your dollar-a-foot creations, but a real, humorous amateur effort, whose sides were as irregular as our united efforts had been able to produce. It served us right for not filling it in, and we never forgot the lesson. As soon as we had recovered our somewhat dazed senses, Blake proposed that we should cover up our half-dozen chicken and try the South Copse. So we cached the lot, and left the scrub.

Heavy going was the rule, but it was only for a quarter of a mile. The copse was mainly composed of bush, with a few toll poplars, almost bare of branches, interspersed. lay an extensive tract of stubble, which contained rich gleanings for the birds. I went forward this time, edging towards a tongue-like extension of soil which was hemmed in by tall There were lots of chicken feeding here—a lively time was promised us. Having gained a vantage point, I cautiously arose and cooee'd, then let fly with the Zulu, and down fluttered one plump-looking specimen. A right and left as the covey wheeled was not so fortunate, for only a cloud of feathers testified that some poor bird would need repairs. Now was Blake's time, for the whole crowd fled madly towards him. Blake was ready, came close enough for work, he was soon hotly engaged, falling forms testifying to his accuracy, and he had accounted for half a dozen.

The chickens were by now fairly nonplussed and circled in mad confusion, so that either of us was ready for them as they approached our corners, with ever-decreasing ranks. By the time they flew over the copse we had bagged twenty of them, and the hot time was over. It was now midday, and, having collected our spoil, which was cached as before, we sat down on a log to sandwiches and, well-not cold tea. There was a nip in the air which urged speed, and we were soon on our feet again, anxious for locomotion.

Off again around our estate, till we came to the ricks of our early exploits—the old well was not forgotten this time. We expected to find that the chickens had returned, for it was favorite feeding ground. We had still a dozen cartridges each. Arrived at the stacks we had the joy of seeing them tenanted as before, and we separated in great glee. Blake gave the word, and soon we were hard at it gradually approaching each other, with some twenty chicken between. One or two among the cloud of whirling wings looked immense birds as they approached us in their frenzy and I was wondering what it meant when Blake shouted, "Geese, by Jove! My bird."

We had both fired at the same object though my friend had discharged his piece a wee fraction before me. There was no time to argue the point, for I suddenly felt a great whack on the head, as a weight of warm flesh and feathers half-smothered and sent me to Mother Earth. I rose slowly, to find myself grasping a fat goose, while Blake gently insinuated, "I'll trouble you to hand over my Though rather doubtful as to its ownership, I did as requested, for he assured me that I had fired after him. "That may be," I rejoined. "But it was the Zulu, which is generally good for one." "Zulu be hanged! You aimed at the other goose. Look out! Here's the other." There, sailing leisurely above us, was the second goose, presenting a fair shot to both. Madly we snatched up our pieces, which were lying loaded a few yards off, and we blazed away four barrels in a trice. No bird fell, but a quivering tail, now a hundred yards away, seemed to shake in derisjon at our puny efforts. Blake felt the position acutely, and said he had never known anything like it before. Slowly we jerked our cartridges out, and stooped to pick them up. Suddenly Blake exclaimed, the while he closely scrutinized the empty cases, "I thought there was something wrong. These are blanks!" We had unwit-tingly pocked a number of blanks left on the table by a friend, who had been learning how to refill old cartridges with our machine. In disgust each looked at the other, but said never a word on the subject. The day's sport was over, for a great lurid ball over the western tree-tops told us that we must make haste and collect our various bags from their hiding Weighted with his solitary goose, places. which Blake bore in triumph, he led the way to the spot where we had hid the prairie chicken. We soon laid out the whole spoil on the stubble, and summed up the downy tro-

There were thirty-seven chicken in the several rows, and by itself lay the whitish-grey form of the goose, a testimony to somebody's skill, and weighing quite a dozen pounds. So home, laden with the spoil, which we at once deposited in the cellar—as good as a refrigerator at that time of the year. Needless to say, we lived in clover for weeks, and on Christmas Day the crowning point of attack lay in the nicely browned corpse of the grey goose, whose death, and the manner thereof, we oft recurred to, each, when the other was absent, gloating over the narrative of his skill at the stacks. And the episode of the "blanks" never failed to draw peals of laughter from the listeners, when the tale was told round a log fire, with the thermometer at "forty below" outside in the wintry air. "Let's see, how outside in the wintry air. many geese were there?" was the sly allusion we often had to suffer and bear with calmness in subsequent years .- F. Cartwright

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NOVELISTS makes life a torture to the guilt-troubled man.

(Continued from Page Four.)

thorne's novels is "The Scarlet Letter," and Hester Prynne may be said to belong to the deathless heroines of modern fiction. In the prologue to this story we are introduced to the old custom house at Salem, where in a box of musty documents. Hawthorne tells us he discovered the faded relic and the timeworn papers which suggested to him the theme of the narrative and the title.

Hester Prynne is a beautful woman who has suffered the extreme penalty for a sin, for which she was not alone responsible. The partner of her guilt, Dimmesdale, a saintly young minister, is totally unsuspected by anyone of wrong doing, and is reverenced by his congregation and the people generally. child is as beautiful as the mother, and the constant companion. Hester's husband is Roger Chillingworth, an aged scholar, his young wife has preceded him to America from Amsterdam, and when he follows her two years later it is to find her upon the pillory, her infant in her arms and upon her breast, the Scarlet Letter which she has been condemned to wear for life. She refuses to divulge the name of her lover, but in turn swears to keep her husband's identity secret. The woman and child take up their abode in a little cottage outside the town, where after a time, Hester tries to atone for her sin through ministering to the sufferings of others. Meanwhile Chillingworth, having found out Dimmesdale, though the latter is wholly unaware of the fact, through his profession of physician, becomes intimate with the young minister and by his pryings and insinuations

The climax of the story comes when Dimnesdale resolves to make his sin known, and share Hester's punishment. He ascends the old pillory early in the morning, and there he calls to him Hester and the child. When the time arrives he tells his story and Chilling-worth, among the assembled listeners, has his revenge in full. Dimmesdale tears open his shirt and discloses upon his breast, a terrible wound, inflicted by his own hand, and the livid marks form a letter, the counterpart of that letter which Hester Prynne has worn with so much shame. Then Dimmesdale, overcome with physical suffering and mental anguish, sinks to the floor, and Hester, lifting his head to her breast, he dies with her arms about him.

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW

False hair was worn in Egypt 5.000 years before our era, says Professor Waldstein; and he added that in explorations in Greece, he had come across a perfect set of false teeth, made very much on the same plan as our dentists adopt today, and gold-filled, although dating back to the fourth century B. C. In the same country ladies' perfume boxes, containing scent and rouge, have been found. Razors also have been found, those used by the Greeks and Romans being crescent-shaped.

In the South of France there is a concrete arched bridge, known as the Pont du Gard, which was erected in 56 B. C. It is composed of alternate layers of large and small stones, gravel, etc., and of cementitious materials. Vitruvius describes the materials and methods in use before the Christian era; and other writers accurately describe the ancient method of using

boards laid on edge and filling the space between with cement and all sorts of small and large stones mingled together. The ancient builders must have been more conscientious or better looked after than some modern ones, or their concrete would not have lasted so long; which shows that conscientious work is the main thing after all.

WONDERED WHY

A clergyman tells this story, rather against himself, with some unction. He was suddenly called upon, away from home, to preach at a lunatic asylum, and he decided to make use of a rather favorite missionary sermon of his.

After the service, as the clergyman was leaving the chapel, one of the inmates stepped

"That was a grand sermon you gave us, sir."

The clergyman was pleased, and replied:—
"I am glad you liked it. What part in it especially interested you?'

"When you told about the mothers throwng their infants into the Ganges."

Yes," said the clergyman, "that is very sad, but it is true, and we must do our utmost to enlighten those unhappy people, that they may turn from the error of their way."

Yes, indeed," continued the lunatic, "we must. And all the time you were preaching I wondered why your mother hadn't thrown you into the river when you were small."

Mamma-"What? You refused Mr. Goode a kiss tonight. I thought you liked him."
"Daughter—"I do; but, to tell the truth, the

other girls don't seem to care for him at all."

MY FLY-BOOK

One book I have, most plainly bound, In pigskin that was one time yellow, But now another hue has found, Like autumn leaves all rich and mellow,

And when I turn its pages through, I find them richly packed with stories, Although they might seem dull to you, Who know not of their countless glories.

No bookcase need its charms enhance, It lives within my Norfolk jacket Beside my pipe and pouch, perchance Next sandwiches in paper packet.

Beside the fire on winter nights I sit, with book on knee, a-dreaming, And live again those dear delights, When every pledge is worth redeeming.

see the laughing stream that flows Through dappled meadows, reeds, and rushes.

The big three-pounder that I rose Below the clump of alder bushes.

Those olive duns recall a day Upon the moor, when fly was hatching; That Wickham's Fancy seems to say: "One fish was not for bungler's catching!"

That volume bound in "Persian sheep," Your costly "crushed Morocco" treasure, Those rare editions—you may keep Them all, and I my simple pleasure.

-Loose-Strife.

The Absence of the Past

mere space remain and all the rest dissolve.

There is a lonely place in the woods by Chilham, in the County of Kent, above the River Stour where a man comes upon an irregular earthwork, still plainly marked upon the brow of the bluff. Nobody comes near this place: A vague country lane, or rather track, goes past the wet soil of it, plunges into the valley beyond, and after serving a windmill, joins the high road to Canterbury. Well, that vague track is the ancient British road, as old as anything in this island, that took men from Winchester to the Straits of Dover. That earthwork is the earthwork (I could prove it, but this is not the place) where the British stood against the charge of the Tenth Leglon, and first heard, sounding on their bronze, the arms of Caesar. Here the river was forded; here the little men of the South went up in formation; here the barbarian broke and went his way, as the opposing general has recorded, through devious woodland paths, scattering in the pursuit; here began the great history of England.

Is it not an enormous business merely to stand in such a place? I think so.

I know a field to the left of the

Is it not an enormous business merely to stand in such a place? I think so.

I know a field to the left of the Chalons road, some few miles before you get to St. Menchould. There used to be an inn by the roadside called "The Sign of the Moon." It has disappeared. There used to be a ramshackle windmill beyond the field, a mile or so from the road, on an upland swell of land, but that also has gone, and had been for some time before I knew the field of which I write. It is a bare fold of land with one or two little scrubby spinneys alongside the plough. And for the rest, just the brown earth and the sky. There are days when you will see a man at work somewhere within that mile, others on which it is completely deserted. Here it is that the French Revolution was preserved. Here was the Prussian charge. On the deserted, ugly lump of empty earth beyond you were the three batteries that checked the invaders, It was all alive and crowded for one intense moment with the fate of Christendom. Here, on the place on which you are standing and gazed. That meaningless stretch of coarse grass supported Brunswick and the Duke of Prussia, and the brothers of the King of France, as they stood windswept in the rain, watching the failure of the charge. It is the field of Valmy. Turn on that height and look back westward and you see the plains pool which Attila was crushed; but there is no one there.

All men have remarked that night and silence are august and I think

All men have remarked that night and silence are august, and I think that if this quality in night and silence be closely examined, it will found to consist, in part at least, in this: that consist, in part at least, in this: that either of them symbolises absence. By a paradox which I will not attempt to explain, but which all have felt, it is in silence and in darkness that the past most vividly returns, and that absence of what once was possesses, nay, obtrudes itself upon the mind: it becomes almost a sensible thing. There is much to be said for those who pretend, imagine, or perhaps have experienced under such conditions the return of the dead. The mood of darkness and of silence is a mood crammed with something that does

the low ridge or rather swell of land from Hougoumont through the Belle Alliance have utterly gone. More than dust goes, more than wind goes; they will never be seen again. Their voices will never be heard—they are not. But what is the mere soil of the field without them? What meaning has it save for their presence.

I could wish to understand these things.

A Slap at Mexico.

A Slap at Mexico.

Under the caption "Our Southern Neighbor," Coiller's for October 2 publishes the following on Mexico:

Mexico today is far more despotic than Russia. It is merely a question of how much despotism is necessary in such a community. An entire population was arrested because some mules were stolen; the local authorities lined the men up and permitted the property owners to select those whom they did not wish put into the army and sent to Yucatan. Crimes of violence or attempt at revolution are met by shooting up a community regardless of whether those shot are innocent or guilty. We have met no Mexicans who are well-to-do who seem to have any care whatever for the peon class of their ewn people. Our correspondent, going on business for his firm, would naturally put in

KITCHEN COMFORTS

Some of the Little Things that Save Steps and Make Life Easier and More Pleasurable for the Wo-man Who Does Her Own Housekeeping.

By Anna Barrows.

A recent article in "Country Life in America" set forth the great need of modern methods of concentration for our kitchens. To a thoughtful house-keeper the kitchen in a dining-car or on board ship will suggest many la-

on board ship will suggest many labor-saving improvements for the home kitchen. But in addition to compactness and convenience of arrangement, the equipment of the kitchen is a matter for careful thought.

Stoves, sink and table are the essential pleces of kitchen furniture, and the manufacturers are in close competition to produce these articles in varying sizes and prices sulted to all needs. Unfortunately, the one who is to live most intimately, with these necessities cannot in every case select them or decide where they are to be placed. The chimney and water supply regulate the position of stove and rink, but every housekeeper can arrange tables to sult her own convenience and pleasure.

and worth far more than their cost in the increase of her comfort.

No matter how well the kitchen and dining-room seem to be provided with shelves, such an additional piece of furniture is sure to prove useful. But these kitchen cabinets are especially valuable to those who must live in rented houses or where no member of the family is skilful with tools. When we own our homes it is far more satisfactory to build one that will just fit some particular corner.

The general plan of these readymade cabinets as seen in the advertising pages of the magazines, may help us to plan such an arrangement of bins and slielves as will best fit our individual needs.

If a piece of marble can be placed

Individual needs.

If a piece of marble can be placed across one end of a table, it furnishes the most acceptable surface for rolling pastry, and handling other doughs. For this purpose, the marble tops of some of the parlor tables of a generation ago have found a resting-place in the kitchen recently and are more useful and quite as ornamental as ever before.

Parts of old furniture, too far gone to repair often may be used in the construction of new pieces. The hendboard and foot posts of an old bedstead sometimes have been used as the framework of a settle for the kitchen or plazza. Some of the drawers from old bureaus may be built into a closet

The Lone White Stag's Story

The Lone White Stag's Story

It is a well-known fact that there are some wild admals that ichange their country for this characteristic are the Alpine here and the animals of the weater the, which change their respective blue and red fur of summer to pure white in winter.

It is also recorded that bluck and white foxes have occasionally been met with in the Highlands, but who the natter of species will would an extreme rarety. The native red deer have a uniform color at all times, the fact of the natter of species will be a thicker coat with a except this is a thicker coat with a except the fact of the proposed of the species of the species of the species will be species of the species of the species will be species and the shooters returned home with the species of the species will be species will be species and the shooters returned home with the species of the species will be species and part of the species of the species will be species

would deter them from hight potenting, and that to foster their fear was his best polley. He therefore invented some marvellous tales about the white stag, declaring he had often seen it in company with a black hind, and that she one night pursued him in the shape of a pig to his very door.

"On another occasion," he said, "I came across them in the forest. They were within fifty yards, and at my mercy. I took aim at the stag, when lo! there appeared a beautiful woman entirely naked, with long golden hair and large breasts as white as snow. By her side stood a monster having two horns in place of ears, and the thighs, legs, and hoofs of a horse. I dropped my aim. I would not shoot at that beautiful angel, so I turned my gun on the devil by her side and pulled. The powder flashed in the pan,

Consider the same stag that frightened Donald in Glenmore fifty odd years ago.

On the first of September the Scottisk deer forcests were again invaded by an army of sportsmen, and the sharp cracks of their rifles again receho from hill and glen. Perhaps the mysterious white stag of the Grampions may emerge from the mist, and be seen once again, but it is more likely that, feeling feeble and tired of his lonely life, he has retired to some quiet place to die, for there are undoubtedly within the bosoms of the Grampions and Monadhliath Hills verdant valleys and gloomy gorges that have seldom, if ever, been trodden by the foot of mortal man.

By Leopold A. Camacho.

The water is a rough playfellow, is especially so, when he combines with his brother the wind. There are however, no more delightful companions than these two and no more enjoyable sport than small boat sailing.

Every true yachtsman began his life as a sailor of small boats, and even those who own the beautiful creations of the naval architect's skill, look with longing eyes on the small boats darting back and forth in the sunlight, manned by the amateur crews. If properly handled, there is no safer place in the world than a well-found boat, and it is the purpose of this article

A Few "How To" Hints.

It is quite a trick to fover a main-By Leopold A. Camacho.

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After the above statement, it seems Irish to say that every boatman should know how to swim; but what has gone before refers to the general safety of the proposition and not to the accidents necessary, unfortunately, to every sport.

All boats, be they large or small,

ing back and forth in the sunilizht, manned by the amateur crews. If properly handled, there is no safer place in the world than a well-found boat, and it is the purpose of this article to give a few hints about them.

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All boats, be they large or small should be sound, and their spars of sufficient strength to carry the sails at cathout, is an absolute menace. The standing rigging should be free from rust, and of sufficient strength to do the work. Turn buckles should be primed or fastened so that they will not work loose.

The sails should be kept furied, with sail covers over them, when they are not hoisted. Do not furi a wet sail covers over them, when they are not met at the cable will lead the sails are wet they must be pulled by when they are dry or they will not seen the first that hooks.

Every boat should have an anchor, will sometimes pick up a mooring or a pick of the sails are wet they must be pulled by when they are dry or they will so the sails are word that the cable will lead fair when the sails are word that the cable will lead fair when the stables, and the first the from a pick of the stables are the stables are the from a pick of the stables are the stables are when the stables are when the peak hallfurd or the stables are when the peak hallfurd or the stables are when the peak hallfurd or the stables of the from a pick of the stables are when the peak hallfurd or the stable are when the pe



a claim to permanence within it at all."

There was a woman of charming vivacity, whose eyes were always ready for laughter, and whose tone of address of itself provoked the noblest of replies. Many loved her; all admired. She passed (I will suppose) by this street or by that, she sat at table in such and such a house; Gainsboro plainted hero and all that time ago there were men who had the luck to meet her and to answer her laughter with their own. And the house where she moved is there and the street in which she walked, and the very furniture she used and touched with her hands you may touch with your hands. You shall come into the rooms that she inhabited, and there you shall see her portrait, all light and movement and grace and beatitude.

She is gone altogether, the voice will have in the towns among those who were fairly well-to-do and who did not live the landless, dependent, feudal lives that obtain on the ranches. Probably nothing as bru-tally disgraceful has ever been done of the Yaqui question by the Mæxican begrenment. Possibly it may interfere with business to tell the truth about conditions, but even our corressondent would have little use for Collier's if it did not tell the truth about matters which he did not regard as his personal interests.

Too Simple for Science.

Among the out-patients at an oph-talmine hospital one was an old man. He was turned over to one of the younger specialists, who began to test in the usual manner. "Can you read that?" he asked, as he pointed to the

she is gone altogether, the voice will never return, the gestures will never be seen again. She was under a law: be seen again. She was under a law: she changed, she stiffered, she grew old, she died; and there was her place left empty. The not living things remain; but what counted, what gave rise to them, what made them all that they are, has plitfully disappeared, and the greater, the infinitely greater, thing was subject to a doom perpetually of change and at last of vanishing. The dead surroundings are not subject to such a doom. Why?

All those boys who held the line of

younger special or, "Can you read in the usual manner. "Can you read that?" he asked, as he pointed to the card placed on the wall.
"No, sir," replied the old man. The

Chairs are closely associated with where there would not be room for a tables in other rooms of the house and it is to be hoped that the days are long past when any housekeeper should past when any housekeeper should think it an indication of laziness to sit at her work, he it ironing or cooking. But this was the creed of our great-grandmothers and some of us have hardly escaped from its yoke. In the old country kitchen the table is likely to be one that has seen duty for several generations, and now, with unsound top, leaves that will not lift, and rickety legs, is a menace to comfort, if not to the quality of the food prepared upon it. Like the sink, many of these old tables are too low, even if they are satisfactory in other ways. They would be improved by the addition of casters and an hour's carpenter work in other directions. Two or three small tables at suitable points in a kitchen are usually to be preferred to one large table. An old-fashioned washstand with a new too makes a useful two-story table, and if it is supplied with casters so that it may be rolled from dining-table to sink, or from pantry to stove with a load of food or solled dishes, it will save many minutes of the housekeepers' time every day. think it an indication of laziness to

where there would not be room for a whole bureau.

The stepladder chair is one of the dual-purpose pleces of furniture provided by the department stores to meet the needs of the city flat dwellers. It would Le quite as convenient an article in a country kitchen. They might be made by the man handy with tools, or a strong common chair with additional pieces of lumber and hinges might be made over to suit this double purpose. When steps are necessary to reach some high shelf, to hang a piecure, or to clean windows, the hasp is duty for several generations, and now with unsound top, leaves that will not lift, and rickety legs, is a menace to comfort, if not to the quality of the food prepared upon it. Like the sink, many of these old tables are too low, even if they are satisfactory in other ways. They would be improved by the addition of casters and an hour's carpenter work in other directions, are provided as quickly as the fairy the addition of casters and an hour's carpenter work in other directions. Two or three small tables at suitable points in a kitchen are usually to be preferred to one large table. An old-fashioned washistand with a new too makes a useful two-story table, and if it is supplied with casters so that it may be rolled from dining-table to sink, or from pantry to stove with a load of food or solled dishes, it will save many minutes of the housekeepers' time every day.

Many claborate and excellent designs of kitchen cabinets are now on the market, which would prove welcome gifts to a country housekeeper,



Pendray's is becoming a very large manufacturing concern. Already there is a soap factory here and another in Vancouver, while a site has been purchased for a warehouse on False creek, where so much work is being done in Vancouver.

It seems as if the game of lacrosse must be given up. It is a beautiful vancouver.

The Alberta farmers have a splendid crop this year. It is said that they are not in a hurry to sell their grain. There is a great deal of railroad building, and it is expected that many new settlers will come in. This will make a large home market, especially for oats and fodder, and the farmers have determined to save enough to supply this.

Next month the young King Manuel of Portugal, will pay a visit to England. Great preparations are being made by the King and the Prince of Wales to entertain the royal visitor. It is said that the King. like the knights of old, has come seeking a fair maiden for a wife. Already many English princesses are sharing European thrones, and it is very likely that Manuel will carry another away.

shown the Germans what his airship could do, Wilbur Wright made a twenty mile flight over the Hudson, where a hundred years ago Fulton made the trip in his steamboat. It was a wonderful scene and enough to stir the heart ever of this cool inventor, Above the assembled warships of many nations, the little craft rose, good people are not rich. They are on battling with the wind on her way up, but returning rapidly. The whole trip they are enjoying it, they are learning lave

Vancouver, while a site has been purchased for a warehouse on False creek, where so much work is being done in Vancouver.

There have been terrible forest and prairie fires in Alberta. A forest fire there is a great calamity, as it is only near the foothills that wood grows. It is said that the fire was caused by sparks from the engines n the New Grand Trunk Pacific railroad, and was due to carelessness. Many of the settlers houses have also been destroyed.

The Alberta farmers have a splen-

In New York, Governor Hughes is determined that there shall not be betting at the race tracks. A law was made some time ago to put a stop to it, and this sturdy governor is determined that the law shall be obeyed. In Eastern Canada the people are talking about asking parliament to make a law to stop gambling on the race course. If boys could be taught to scorn to take money for which they had given no return, there would be no need to make such laws. The man who can take from a foolish lad the money he has worked perhaps years to save, is little better than a thief, and the person, whether young or old, who risks money needed to pay his debts is not honest. Gambling of any kind is a good thing to be let alone.

Yachting is one of the great pleas-

saged that the King, like the kinglish of re a wife. Already many English princesses are sharing European Manuel will carry another say. He was already to the composition of the cities of the hundredth of the composition of the cities of the hundredth of the cities of the hundredth of the cities of the packed by the provide of the middle of the cities of the Packed sope bids fair to hundredth of the cities of the Packed sope bids fair to hundredth of the cities of the Packed sope bids fair to hundredth of the cities of the Packed sope bids fair to hundredth of the cities of the Packed sope bids fair to hundredth of the cities of the Packed sope bids fair to hundredth of the cities of the packed sope bids fair to hundredth of the cities of the packed of the world would be richer day the fair to so large.

The people of the very reviewe of Sackatchewan are creeting the packed of the world would be richer day the state of the packed of the packed of the world would be richer day the state of the packed of the world would be richer day the state of the packed of the world would be richer day the state of the packed of the world would be richer day the state of the packed of the world would be richer day the state of the packed of the world would be richer day the state of the packed of the world would be richer day the state of the packed of the world would be richer day the state of the packed of the world w

much themselves, and teaching others whom they meet on their way.

much themselves, and teaching others whom they meet on their way.

The government of England, of which Mr. Asquith is the leader, and Mr. Lloyd George what we should call in Canada the finance minister, have tried to raise the money needed to govern the country by taxing the rich landowners and other wealthy men more heavily than was ever done before. The House of Lords, where many of the wealthiest men in England have a vote, does not want to pass a law which many of them look upon as unjust. A quarrel between the two houses of parliament would, at this time, be a misfortune. England needs peace at home when there is talk of danger abroad, and much distress at home. The King of England has no part in making laws. But he is trying to bring about an agreement between his statesmen. The work of lawmaking has been put off for some days, to give the ministers time to consider the King's advice and to consult with each other. In all her long reign, Queen Victoria only twice tried to act as peacemaker, and this is the first time the King has done so in his own kingdom. We may all hope that he has found a way out of the difficulty.

Among the mountains on the north-

Among the mountains on the north-west coast of Morocco the Spanish troops have been defeated, just as they were sure their half-civilized enemies had been conquered. Just how many Spaniards have been killed is not known, but a general, Diez Vicarce and many officers have fallen.

shore, and even those who have not been so fortunate have made excursions to the beach upon all holidays, and have become more or less acquainted with the plant and animal life to be found in the neighborhood of old ocean. If we have not spent hours through the warm summer days just past, lying full length along the rocks, and peeping into look in the incoming tides fill full to overflowing twice a day, then we have just lost so many hours of thorough enjoyment, for these little miniature seas are teeming with fascinating objects of study, creeping, crawling, swimming things without end, and wonderful sensitive plants that shrink from one's touch, but left undisturbed, and catching the slanting sunrays become beautifully rainbow-tinted, suggesting all manner of lovely delicate flowers. If catching the slanting sunrays become beautifully rainbow-tinted, suggesting all manner of lovely delicate flowers. It we have missed these pleasant things this year perhaps another summer we shall open our eyes to the joy of such explorations. There is one little animal, however, that the least observant among us cannot fail to have noticed, an unattractive little animal enough but quite harmless, a little animal that jumps swiftly ahead of the incoming tide, and hops about us everywhere, with just this one thing in its favor, that it never stays in one place a second at a time, hops about us everywhere, with just this one thing in its favor, that it never stays in one place a second at a time, if that place happens to be in our immediate vicinity. This little antmal is named the sand-hopper, and some of us would think perhaps that such a common little animal was not worthy the notice of a scientist, and such an eminent scientist as Sir Ray Lankester, but it is only by studying little things that we can arrive at great things, as we shall learn as we grow older, and perhaps when we have read what there is to know about the sand-hopper we shall observe it with far more interest when we meet it again, even the smallest and most insignificant thing will reveal a world of beauty to us if we have the patience to try and find it out. The following is what Sir Ray Lankester has to say about sand-hoppers and some about sand-hoppers and some

following is what Sir Ray Lankester has to say about sand-hoppers and some other crustaceans:

Wherever there is a sandy seashord with here and there masses of dead seaweed and corallines thrown up by the waves, you will find sand-hoppers feeding on the deoris. They are crustaceans like crabs, shrimps, and barnacles, but in general aspect resemble enormous fieas. I hope that this comparison will not enable any reader at once to picture the less familiar by the more familiar. A good-sized sand-hopper is about half an inch long, and jumps not by means of a specially large pair of legs as the fiea does, but by the stroke of the hind body, the jointed rings of which are carried curled downwards and ready to give a sudden blow. The sand-hopper has some of the rings or segments of the mid-body distinct, and not fused with those of the head or overhung by a great shield as in the lobster, crao, and shrimp. His walking legs and jaw-legs, are also not quite jot, the same shape, though similar to those of a lobster, and his two little black eyes are not mounted on stalks, but are flush with the surface of the head. There are two quite distinct kinds of sand-hopper which live in crowds together on our sandy shores. They are not very different, but still are distinguished by naturalists from one another: one is called Talitrus, the other Orchestia. They are very similar in appearance and structure to a freshwater creature common in weedy streams, which has no English name (except the general one of "freshwater shrimp") and is called by naturalists "Gammarus."

of "freshwater shrimp") and is called by naturalists "Gammarus."

In the open sea there are many hundreds of kinds of small crustaceans resembling the sand-hoppers in their compressed (not flattened) shape of body and in the details of their legs and the grouping of the joints of the body. Many of the smallest crustaceans which swarm in the surface waters of the sea and form part of that floating population, mostly of small transparent or iridescent and blue creatures, which we call the "plankton," or "surfacefloating" population, and may be gathered by towing a very fine net behind a boat on a quiet day, can produce flashes of light which are vivid enough when seen at night. They contribute, together with jelly-fish and the teeming millions of minute bladder-like noctifuca and other unicellular animalcules, to produce that wonderful display seen from time to time on our ceasts, and called "the phosphorescence of the sea." These minute crustaceans produce flashes of light, by suddenly squeezing from pits or glands in the skin a secretion which is chemically acted on (probably oxy-cised) by the sea-water, the chemical action setting up light-vibrations, but not the usual excess of heat-vibrations to which we are accustomed when light accompanies ordinary "burning" or "combustion."

THE LANTERN' HILL ROAD.

By May Kelsey Champion. The screen door at the Parsonage swung back with a slam. Lynde was feeling in his pockets to see if he had forgotten anything. His hammer—he had that that the table to be a state of the problem of the

shaft.
With all the wonderful discoveries that have been made in these days, no me knows yet how these dreadful and sudden calamities, which make the ives of coal miners so uncertain, are to be prevented.

Sand-Hoppers.

A great many of the boys and girls have spent their summer at the sealage of the summer at the sealage of the summer was tacking up.

est nim much. He could travel best on his feet in the places he liked best to go.

But Nan had talked a good deal about those of the Sperrys'. She and Susan Sperry had ridden behind them nearly every day in the spring vacation, and occasionally Lynde had gone with them.

The Sperry family, with the exception of Mr. Sperry himself, had come to the place a year before. Mr. Sperry had been in Colorado until within the last fortnight. Lynde hoped once more that he would find the horses, then settled himself to enjoy the country from the front seat of the car.

It was very pleasant, speeding from village to village, but, when after more than an hour, he stepped down beside the track in a lonely stretch of the

TROT-TER

By F. M. H.

"Me ride, me ride!" beg-ged Al-fie, jump-ing up and down with ex-citement.

"May we take out the don-key?" ask-ed Rex, in his most grown-up tone. "Til take care of him, tru-ly."

"Ve-ry well," said fa-ther. "Trotter is ve-ry good-tem-per-ed, on-ly take care and don't go out of the field."

"No," said Rex, and led the new play-mate through the gate.

"Me first," said Jo-sie, and scrambled up. Rex took the bri-dle and some-times round the field once more.

"No We first my said Jo-sie, and scrambled up. Rex took the bri-dle and some-times round the field once more.

"No Wi's my turn, then yours, Jo-"Me first," said Jo-sie, and scrambled up. Rex took the bri-dle and led Trot-ter all round the field; then sie," said Rex, "and I am go-ing to



THE DON- KEY RIDE.

whip him first a lit-tle bit, so get out of the way."

When Trot-ter first felt the touch of the stick he start-ed off at a gal-lop straight to the oth-er end of the field, where the duck-pond was. Then he stopped so sud-den-ly that Rex tumbled ov-er his head in-to the wa-ter.

He was soon out, though ra-ther angry with Trot-ter, and Jo-sle thought they had bet-ter go and tell mo-ther. So they start-ed off, and as they reached the gate of the house, the don-key came up and look-ed at Rex and said, "Hee-haw! Hee-haw!"

"He's taugh-ing at you," said Jo-sic. And Trot-ter a-gain cri-ed out, "Hee-haw! Hee-haw!" As they ran a-way from the ter-ri-ble noise, Rex was o-bilg-ed to laugh as well.

Wa-sn't Trot-ter a scamp?

be had a ride him-self and Trot-ter be-hav-ed beau-ti-ful-ly.

"Now Al-fie shall ride," said Rex, and he lift-ed his lit-tle bro-ther up.
"Til hold you stead-y." he said.
"Take the reins. That's right. Now, Jo-sie, lead him slow-ly."

Jo-sie pul-led, but Trot-ter did not move; he stood quite still blink-ing at her. She coax-ed and tug-ged, but all in vain. Then Rex push-ed be-hind and Al-fie shout-ed "Gee-up!" but naugh-ty Trot-ter on-ly twitch-ed his ears and shut his eyes.

The-lieve he's goring to sleen!" ex-

"I be-lieve he's go-ing to sleep!" ex-claim-ed Jo-sle, who was al-most in tears.

"I know—if we hold some-thing for him to eat he will fol-low us," cried Rex. "Pick some this-tles, Jo-sle;

The screen door at the Parsonage swung back with a slam. Lynde was seeding in his pockets to see if he had forgotten anything. His hammer—he had that. And the package of sand twiches—that was all right. And his letter.

As he reached the street his gaze rested upon the line of hills in the west.

Ten days more, and his outlook would be that of one of the huge office buildings in New York, for the presibulidings in New York for the presibulidings in New York, for the presibuliding in the world.

Evan had gone to college as a matter of course. His sister, Nan, had gone. But when it came Lynde's turn—well, when you see your mother wearing her old hat to your high school graduation exercises, and note the worn places on the back of your fether's coat, if you are any kind of fellow, you don't say anything about the worn places on the back of your fellow, you don't say anything about the worn places on the back of your fellow, you don't say anything about the worn places on the back of your father's coat, if you are any kind of fellow, you don't say anything about the worn places on the back of your fellow, you don't say anything about the worn places on the back of your fellow, you don't say anything about the worn places on the back of your fellow your double the worn places on the back of your fellow, you don't say anything about the worn places on the back of your fellow your double the worn places on the back of your fellow your double the worn places of the back of your fellow your doubl

I.ynde crawled through the grass, and watched them start up the road; then he returned to the edge of the mine.

mine.

At one point in the circling wall there was a slight incline. Down this his heeis planted in the chalky substance, Lynde half slid and half tumbled to the floor below.

bled to the floor below.

Having drawn the ties away from the entrance, he crossed to where the herses stood, and led them out. They were bridled, and on the back of each was strapped a folded blanket.

Reaching the ford he mounted one horse, and, leading the other by the rein, started at a brisk, uncomfortable trot in the direction opposite to that taken by the two men.

"The first thing is to get away." he

"The first thing is to get away," he reflected; then we'll see about getting home"

After fifteen minutes or so, Lynde drew the horse that he was riding to a walk.

a walk.

"There, that's better!" he declared.

"Water? All right," for they were
coming to a brook.

As they took the road again, Lynde
saw a large wagon approaching, its
top wholly inclosed by a shabby leather covering. It was a heavy-looking
vehicle, too heavy for the two halfstarved horses that were drawing it.
An old man sat dozing on the seat in
front, and two young men walked beside the horses.

side the horses The road was narrow, and, as neith-

er they nor the wagon turned out, Lynde was obliged to come to a stand. As he drew up, one of the men laid his hand on the bridle of the horse that Lynde was riding.

The other nodded and said: "Warm day—eh?"

The sleeper rose to his feet, rubbing a stinging car.

"See here, Flinders, are you looking for trouble?" he asked threateningly.

"I'm looking for something to cat, first," said Flinders. "There must be some houses ground somewhere, is suppose. But where are they?"

The man who was standing continued to rub his ear. "No need of us both going out," he said. "You stay here with the horses, and I'll be back pretty, soon with enough for the two of us." Flinders pulled himself to his feet.

"I'gess I'll go along," he drawled. Apparently his companion discovered some unpleasant meaning in the words or tone.

"Our acquaintance ain't covered so extensive a period yet that I can say," returned Flinders, with slow sarcasm." Till go along."

"Our acquaintance ain't covered so extensive a period yet that I can say," returned Flinders, with slow sarcasm." Till go along."

"I'd on't know why you should be afraid to trust me out of your sight," complained the other.

Flinders took off his coat and shook in the complained the other.

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Flinders pulled himself to his feet.

"To one along it you're coming!"

T

one's orders, turned the cart about, and a few hundred feet back, drove through a barway.

As they joited along the rough cartpath, Lynde discovered that in the back of the wagon were three more occupants, an old woman, a young one, and a baby.

When at last they halted, it was in a woods, and he wondered what was to be done with him. He soon learned.

Upon his getting out of the wagon, a rope was produced, and he was tied to a tree. He was allowed to sit down, and the rope was passed loosely but securely about him and tied behind the trunk.

"Jus' so we knowa ware you are—see" he was told.

Immediately the old woman began to take things from the cart—a kettle, pall, potatoes, a cabhage, and a piece of meat; then cups, plates, knives and spoons. It was evident that the travellers had not yet had their dinner, and had deedded to camp here.

The three men started off into the woods returning after some time each

had decided to camp here.

The three men started off into the woods, returning after some time, each with an armful of dry wood.

As they disappeared again the young woman approached Lynde. She had laid the baby on a piece of old blanket at the foot of the tree.

She pointed toward the horses.

"Zey stole?"

Lynde nodded. "Once before," he said, dryly
"Zey much danger to drive—ve?"

said, dryly
"Zey much danger to drive—yes?"
"Very," assured Lynde. "They have been advertised for, and the men are sure to be arrested."
"My husb'n's uncle—he was arresta wonz. He in prison now. My husb'n' my baby's father—he s'all not be arrestal—no!"
She glanced at the sleeping child, then, moying quickly behind the tree.

wonz. He in prison now. My husb'n' my baby's father—he s'all not be arresta!—no!"

She glanced at the sleeping child, then, moving quickly behind the tree, untied the rope that bound Lynde. The old woman was busy at the fire.

"Now ride' queek!"

This Lynde was as anxious to do as she was to have him. 'He paused an instant after untying the horses, however, and held out his hand.

"I—I'm much obliged for what you've done, I can tell you!" he said.

"Ride queek—queek!" she repeated, in distress, for the men, returning with more wood, had seen, and were running toward them.

Clinging tight to the one he rode, Lynde urged the two horses into a gallop down the cart path, hoping to gain the high road and freedom.

As he neared the road he saw that the bars were up. Sliding from his horse, he cast one look behind him. The two younger men were rapidly covering the distance.

Snatching out the bars, he threw them to the ground, sprang upon the stone wall, and then to the back of his horse again, and reached the road in safety and in the nick of time.

Once there, the men soon gave up the chase. Lynde saw them turn back toward the woods as he ventured another look over his shoulder.

For half an hour or more he rode on through a country quite uninhabited and unfamiliar. Coming at last to a place where two roads met, he drew up, wondering which to take

As he considered, there was a flash of varnish and nickel from the right, and a pneumatie-tired runabout, drawn by a light roan pacer, came rapidly toward him. Two men were on the seat.

Lynde walted, intending when they reached him, to ask the way. Before he had time to speak, however, the stout man who was driving passed the reins quickly to his companion, and, drawing a pistol, directed it with unpleasant precision toward Lynde.

"We're looking for somebody about your size," he said.

The barrel end of a revolver was a new view for Lynde, "Talk about west of the Rockles!" he thought. "For a piace where things move right along give me eastern Connecticut!"

He realized

men wan the wagon. But of course he had only to explain.

"L suppose you are a sheriff," he said.
"Bright guess!" The stout man passed the pistol to the man beside him. "Keep him covered!" he ordered, as he let himself heavily down from the runabout. From under the seat he drew a pair of handcuffs.

Lynde's eyes flashed.
"If those are for me, you'd better wait a few minutes," he said. "I know these horses have been stolen as well as you do. But do you think I'm the thief? I've found them, and I'm taking them home—as well as I can."
"Of course. And maybe you didn't know you were headed the wrong way."

way."
"I didn't know where I was," said
Lynde, indignantly. "I was waiting

to—"
The sheriff snapped the handcuffs about Lynde's wrists.
"That'll de!" he said. "You can tell your story to the judge later on. He's paid for listening."

paid for listening."

Lynde's face was pale with anger. The sheriff roughly pulled him from the horse, and Lynde, unable to use his hands, fell awkwardly in the dust of the road.

He gathered himself up, his whole frame shaking with resentment. The man pushed him tages?

He gathered himself up, his whole frame shaking with resentment. The man pushed him toward the buggy. "Get in!", he ordered, briefly. "No, not on the seat—down in front."

Having attached a rope to each of the horses, the sheriff himself climbed to the seat.

Lynde, wedged between the dashboard and the two men, gazed before him at the side of the road.

There must be something wrong in the ways of the law and of justice, when a pair of handcuffs could be a continued).

OPORTIONATE REPRESENTAT

You have been exceptionally endowed with all the riches that nature can lavish upon a fortunate land.

You possess a coast of unrivalled harbours. Province fronts upon the Pacific, which will soon rival the Atlantic in interest and importance.

You have the best of climates.

You dwell amid the mountains and near the sea; a combination which has never yet failed to produce a race of Nature's Gentle-

men.
You have a power in your falls, estimated

Although you are not so rich in timber, as is generally supposed, and the necessity of conserving your forests from fire, is of vital importance to your future, your Province possesses rich store of timber fitted for the manufacture of pulp and paper.

Your mountains are filed with unexplored and unknown minerals.

In your fisheries, you possess an asset of greater value, than those fisheries which successively gave the first place in the world to Phoenicia, Holland and England; and in your fruit lands you possess opportunities for attracting to your province, the best class of settlers that ever left their native homes. the opinion of the best experts your fruit industry, if properly organized, will be a source of enormous wealth to your Province, and of culture, happiness and prosperity to your

The all Red Route from England to Australasia lies through your Province, thus investing it with exceptional Imperial dignity.

Your geographical position gives you addition exceptional facilities for securing for your people the cream of that expanding commerce destined to grow between an awakened Asia and the white peoples of the earth.

From you to whom so much has been given, much will be expected.

The Bounty of Providence, the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific railway and the se-curity you enjoy as an integral part of the British Empire under the protection of the British fleet have together given you a richer inheritance than perhaps was ever before given to man. It remains to be seen what contribution you, who have received so much, will make to Anglo-Saxon civilization and to the strength and glory of the British Crown.

Now what are the essentials necessary to

enable British Columbia to achieve her splendid destiny They are— First—A numerous population endowed

with the right character. Second—Sufficient labour to enable the best of the British race to make their homes in your favoured province.
Third—The possession of a wise and right-

eous government.

Let me say a few words on these three

To enable your people to reach such a high

standard of culture and prosperity, as well as make them "the envy of less happier lands," two things are wanted: First-The contagious example of refined

patriotic and God-fearing home life, and good

Second-Do not be afraid of giving high enough salaries to secure the services of the best teachers for your schools.

On the second requirement of sufficient labour, it is an obvious truism to say, that you would be cherishing a vain hope, if you expect to attract the best of the human race to your province, should it be impossible for them to obtain the labour and service required, to establish for themselves new homes, in your fertile and beautiful valleys, and to keep their wives from being called upon to live the life

On the third requirement, good government, what is the test of good government? You will answer the political freedom and liberty of your people.

I hope I shall not be misunderstood when I say, that there is no more important question, calling for the attentive study of serious men than this. Whether under our present system of representative government men have secured for themselves the fullest attainable measure of political liberty?

It is a fact, or is it not a fact (you will know better than I) that your public men are often afraid to give free utterance to their honest opinions as to what the vital permanent interests of your country demand, because they are afraid of giving offence to a few electors. who by transferring their support from one side to the other, control elections?

If this be true of British Columbia, it is also true of every other part of the English speaking world, where localities and not indi-viduals are represented.

Let me explain what I mean.

Those of you, who believe with me in the principle of Democracy, will I am sure, also agree, that the principle of one man, one vote and every vote an equal value, is the very essence and life of true Democracy.

Now under our representative system of representing localities only, this vital principle of Democracy which requires that every elector shall have an equal voice in the government of his country, is continually set aside.

The recognition of this evil, led an English gentleman, Mr. Hart, about 50 years ago, to suggest that in the interest of Democracy the principle of proportional or individual representation, should be substituted for the existing system of majority, or locality - representation.

The political students among you will be aware that the arguments in favour of this

seventh chapter of Mill's book on Representative Government.
Well—these arguments have been for many

ears before the world, and they are at last beginning to make themselves felt.

Sir Oliver Lodge has recently pointed out that it appears to take a generation or two for conclusions of any magnitude to sink in and become acceptable to the British people; and they are accepted not so much by comprehension as from habit.

Let me mention some of the people by whom the principle of proportional representation has been accepted.

It has been accepted by the authors of the new constitution of South Africa.

It has been accepted by the people of Tasmania, and incorporated in their constitution. It has also been adopted by the people of Belgium, Finland and Japan.

The number of political thinkers belonging to every party in England who favor it is very

The Northumberland Miners' Union have already adopted this principle in the election of their representatives, Mr. Burt, the well known and highly esteemed leader of the Northumberland miners being on the committee of the Proportional Representation Society.

The leading members of the Co-operators of England, 2,000,000 strong, favor it. Mr. Henry Vivian, the gallant champion of

the principle for co-partnership between capital and labor, on the successful application of which to industrial enterprise to the hope of industrial peace and efficiency depends, is also among the supporters of proportional repre-

Mr. Hyndman, the chairman of the Social Democratic Federation, also favors it, and on the other side of politics Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Cromer, and Lord Milner are all equally stout champions of proportional representation.

The Trade Union Congress passed a resolution last September asking for the appointment of a commission to consider the desirability of applying the principle of proportionrepresentation to the electoral system of the United Kingdom, and, in response to their request, a royal commission has been appointed.

Now, some of you, who have studied the question, will wonder how it is that independent political thinkers representing every shade of political opinion are rowing behind each other in the boat of proportional representation.

I will endeavor to explain to you the reason. The reason is to be found in the fact that, under our present system of representation, the possession of a vote is of little value.

As a rule the choice of a so-called free and independent elector is limited to vote for one of the candidates selected by the party ma-It may often happen that he hates and distrusts both candidates selected for his choice; when this is the case, it is only mockery of language to say an elector is free and independent or has any voice in the government of his country.

How to enable an elector to vote for a man after his own heart, without throwing his vote away, should be the object of all reformers who wish the electors to be really free and independent and who are not afraid to trust the

This will become the object of first importance, as soon as it is realized that under the present system of representation they have secured not the substance, but the only shadow of enfranchisement.

The principle of democracy requires that a representative assembly shall be the faithful mirror of the people, giving the majority of the electors the majority of representation and to important minorities a representation in proportion to their strength.

In order that you may realize that the present system gives you no security that this es-sential principle of democracy shall be respected, let me take, for example, a city with five

As you are aware, under the present system a city for the purpose of returning five members is divided into five divisions, each returning one member.

Now suppose in one of the five divisions that there is a majority of 2,000 of the party I will call by the name of the Big Endians, and in the other four divisions majorities of 200 each for the opposing party of the Little

Then you will get this result:

Although in the city, as a whole, the Big Endians have a majority of 1,200 and are, therefore, entitled to a majority of the repre-sentation, the Little Endians, who are in a minority in the whole city, secure the representation of four out of five. They have narrow majorities in four out of five seats, while the Big Endians, who live chiefly in one part of the city, have a majority in only one divis-

Sir John Macdonald recognized the importance of this. To draw the boundary line in such a way as would, to quote his phrase, "hive the Grits," was the object of his party; I assume to hive the Conservatives in the same way became the object of the Liberals.

Both parties are tempted to contend in drawing new boundary lines, not how to secure a fair representation of the people, but how to get boundary lines which will give them an unfair advantage.

I have shown you that under the present system there is no security against the rule of a minority; now let me show you that there is no security that the minority, nearly equal

in numbers to the majority, shall get any representation at all.

Suppose that in a city returning five members, the same party had a narrow majority in every one of the five divisions. Then that would have five representatives, while nearly half of the community would have no representation at all.

It is argued that the minority of one town will find its representation in the majority of another, that the Conservative electors of Nova Scotia will be represented by the Conservatives of British Columbia, and that the Liberal electors of British Columbia will be represented by the Liberal representatives of Nova Scotia. This argument is of little value. In those localities where a man is in a perman-This argument is of little value. ent minority he is apt to feel that his vote is valueless and that he is practically disfran-



chised. He has no voice and consequently little interest in the government of his country.

Now let me show you another of the evil consequences, resulting from the present system; when parties are equally balanced, and resemble a sec-saw in equilibrium, the transfer of one man, from one side to the other, will decide which side of the see-saw shall touch the ground.

How to induce men to pass from one side of the see-saw to the other becomes the object of both parties.

This is the game of politics. However moral the candidates may be, they are tempted to wink at any practice necessary to secure their side of the see-saw being down on the ground and the feet of their opponents in the

Not only is corruption invited, but there is the further evil, that a man once elected dare not give utterance to his honest convictions, if he fears the result of proclaiming them will cause some of his supporters to cross from his side to the other side of the see-saw.

If you have gone with me so far as to realize the evil of the present system, the next step you will desire to take is to find the

Political thinkers, in all parts of the world, have realized that there is a safe, sure and complete remedy of the evils to which I have referred, ready to the hands of the community as soon as it is sufficiently educated to realize the nature of the evil and to apply the remedy. That remedy is the application to the electoral system, of the principle known as "proportional representation."

That principle can best be applied to constituencies returning three or more members, and by limiting electors to a single, transferable vote. That means that every elector shall have one vote only, but shall have the power of securing its being used for the second man of his choice if it is not required by the first man of his choice. All that is required is that every elector should mark the list of candidates on the ballot paper, 1-2-3-4, in the order of his preference, so that the returning officer can use the vote for the candidate against whose name the figure "2" has been put, if the candidate against whose name the figure "1" has been put does not require it, or for the man to whom he has given his third preference if the candidates to whom he has given his first and second preference do not want it. And so on.

Now let me try to explain why the adoption of this system would not only increase the eedom of choice in the use the elector could make of his vote, thereby making him what he is not now, a free and independent elector, but how it would also emancipate the elected legislator, by making it possible for him to give unrestrained utterance to his honest convictions on public questions, without looking over his shoulder to see whether he is alienating the support of a man who might control the balance of the sec-saw

Let me suppose that Vancouver, instead of being divided into five constituencies, each returning one member, was one constituency returning five members, and that 18 candidates offered themselves for election, and that 12,-000 electors voted. Further, suppose the election to take place on the golf course, all the 12,000 electors going there to vote.

The returning officer might say to them: "Gentlemen, the 18 candidates have taken up their respective positions, on the 18 different putting-greens. Go and sort yourselves, each of you going to the green of the candidate of your choice." The 12,000 electors would then disperse, with the result that on the greens of the more popular candidates there would be large crowds; on some greens comparatively few people.

The returning officer, on ascertaining the

total number of electors to be 12,000, would declare any candidate who had over 2,000 electors on his green had secured his return-2.001 being the smallest figure that will go five times and not six into 12,000. The returning officer would then release from the largest groups the surplus over the required number of 2,001, and would advise them, as their votes were not required for the first man of their choice, to go to the crowd round the man they next When all the surplus votes had been thus distributed, the smallest groups of electors would be released in a similar manner and sent to swell the crowds of second and third preference, as the case might be. In this way every elector could vote for the candidate he preferred, with the consciousness that, if the candidate did not require his vote, it could be used for his second, third, or fourth choice, as conditions might require.

It would take me too long if I were to answer by anticipation the objections that might possibly be urged against such a system. I believe there is a conclusive answer to every objection, and that it is only a matter of time before this absolutely fair system of representa-tion is adopted in the interests of democracy, fair play, and good government.

Remember, the present system of singlemembered constituencies offers no security that either the majority of the whole com-munity shall rule, or that important minorities, entitled by their numbers to considerable representation, shall receive any representation at all. It makes it impossible for the elector to exercise any freedom in the use he may make of his vote; it puts a premium on corruption; it gives excessive power to small organized bodies of electors, who are able to command the balance of the see-saw; and it muzzles the representative, who is unable to say what he thinks, for fear of losing his seat.
Under the system of "proportional repre-

sentation" the people have an absolute security that the will of the majority shall prevail, and at the same time that big minorities shall be ensured a representation in proportion to their strength. Every elector can vote for the man after his own heart without disfranchising himself. The representative whose views are supported by a substantial minority can give fearess expression to his convictions. The necessity of caucus. and of machine politics, is diminished. Small groups of faddists no longer can compe! candidates to adopt their views, but can only hope to obtain representation when their numbers reach a considerable fig-

All these reasons will, I am convinced, commend themselves to you. And if, on further examination, my contentions are shown to be sound, you will agree with me that in the interest of honest and manly politics it is desirable that the attention of patriotic Canadians should be given to this important ques-

Those of you who are political students will have ample opportunity for studying the effect of this fair system of "proportional representation," in actual practice in more than one country. The last general election, held on April 30 of this year, in Tasmania was conducted under the system of "proportional representation" for the whole country. It gave universal satisfaction because it was recognized by all parties to be just, fair, and democratic. Let us go from Tasmania to South Africa. The next elections of the municipal councils of Johannesburg and Pretoria will shortly be held under the new municipal law establishing "proportional representation." Johannesburg ten members will be elected, and it is anticipated there may be from 20 to 30 candidates and from 30,000 to 40,000 voters.

This will be an excellent and even a severe

test of the single transferable vote. And if any of you care to study this question, I recommend you to watch for the reports which will be issued describing this experiment. In March last in the Canadian House of

Commons Mr. F. D. Monk moved the following resolution:-That in the opinion of this House the sys-

tem of election prevalent in this country fails to reflect, in our representative assemblies, correctly, and in accurate proportions, the currents of public opinion which should find expression by the votes of the electorate. It is

therefore desirable to reform our electoral law, by the adoption of an improved method of proportional representation whereby House of Commons may become the faithful expression of the will of the electors as manifested by their votes; that a select committee of this house be appointed to investigate the different systems of proportional representation adopted or suggested elsewhere, as an improvement upon our present methods of election, with power to extend said enquiry to all the various forms of the proportional representation laws proposed or in force. Following are extracts from his speech:

Denial of Representation

"The representation which we now have in Parliament is only a partial one, in reality it is a distortion, a very large number of the electors are quite unrepresented in the council of the nation. . . . The direction of public affairs is in this manner very frequently placed in the hands of men who are all-powerful, and yet who represent only a bare majority, very often even only a minority of the electorate at large, and the rest of the qualified electors have no voice, no control whatever, over the affairs of the country. The final result of this situation is that the unrepresented are not today in a very different condition from the unfortunate condition in which were the villeins in olden times. They were deprived of power; they had no voice in the affairs of the country; they were attached to the glebe; they were absolutely ignored. Under the outward signs of liberty the unrepresented today have not in reality a greatly improved position over that of the unfortunate men of bygone times."

The Last Canadian General Election

"Let me now refer particularly to the last general election in Canada, as illustrating the proposition which is under discussion. I have taken my figures in regard to the election from a newspaper which published the figures as official, the Toronto "News" of January 19 last. Everything leads me to believe that these figures are correct. We find that the strictly Liberal vote amounted to less than half the total votes given at the election. The majority of Liberal votes over Conservative amounted to 24,117. The independent vote numbered 24,893. Therefore, while there was a majority of Liberals over Conservatives of 24,117, there was a majority of Conservatives and Independents over Liberals of 776. The News says:

"Revised figures for the recent general election are now available; it will be recalled that the first set of figures published was incorrect as regards several provinces. Even now some re-statement is necessary, as the quasi-official statement put out makes no allowance for an independent vote of nearly 25,000, and allots all the votes polled to one party or the other. Making the necessary re-arrangement; allowing the total of over 10,000 in Maisonneuve as Independent (Labor) and Mr. Martin's 2,000 in Vancouver; and omitting the Yukon, where the election has not taken place; we have the following:-

Lib.	Con.	Ind.
223,501	235,509	2,730
150,844	126,424	10,759
56,588	54,500	
40,716	34,954	
14,496	14,286	
30,915	35,071	2,078
13,412	17,503	6,453
23,777	19,746	2,439
33,415	25,563	434
	-	
587,664	563,547	24,893
	223,501 150,844 56,588 40,716 14,496 30,915 13,412 23,777	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Several remarks must be made. Three acclamations, Rouville and Comox-Atline (Liberal), and South York (Conservative) are not counted. In Ontario the total vote for Mr. Russell, East Toronto, 4,039 in all, is credited to the Liberals. In Halifax and St. John, where electors have two votes each, both votes are counted; in Ottawa, where the same condition prevails, only one vote is counted. In Kings, Nova Scotia, Mr. Eaton, Sir Frederick Borden's opponent, is regarded as a Conservative. Mr. Robitaille in Quebec County is reckoned with the Conservatives.

It will be seen that the total vote polled was 1,176,104, and the proportions were

Popular Majority Against The government thus fell just a few short of half the votes. There is a very small popu-

lar majority against it if we combine Conservatives and Independents."

Statement of Proportional Representation based on figures of Dominion Election, 1908. (Yukon Electoral District omitted.)

Province	No. of Members	Lib. Prop'rt'n	Con. Prop'rt'n	Ind. Properta	Unit of Repre- sentation
Ontario	86	41.6	44	Frac.	5.369
Quebec	65	34	28.5	2.4	4,431
Nova Scotia	18	9	9	<u></u> -	6,171
New Brunswick	13	7	6		5,820
Prince Ed. Island.	4	2	2		7,195
Manitoba :	10	4.5	5	Frac.	6,806
Brit. Columbia,	7	2.5	3.3	1.2	5,338
Alberta	7	3.6	3	Frac.	6,566
Saskatchewan	10	5.6	4.3	Frac.	5,941
Total	220	109.8	105.1	3.+frac.	
Dom. of Can	220	110	105.4	4.6	5,346

*This line, being the addition of the above columns, is put in to show that the above calculation must be right since it corresponds pretty closely to the lowest line. The figures in the lowest line are the correct once for the Dominion, taken as a whole.

"The name "proportional representation is an extremely long one, and it is to be hoped that those who are in favor of the system will invent some shorter formula than these two very long words to designate the movement. for many years what you might call a strong and stable government. That would not apvery long words to designate the movement. But in reality it is a very simple system, and it is designated in shorter words where it has been brought into use on the Continent of Europe, in Switzerland, in Denmark and

Strong Government

It has very often been urged that with the system of proportional representation you cannot have a strong, stable government. It is suggested that after all, imperfect and tainted with vices as is the present system, you are pretty sure that you will have a strong and clear result even if the result gives an advantage to the minority of the electors. Yet it is a question whether that contention is well founded. In France they have the single member constituency system and they have had numerous changes of government and not

ly to that country nor to Spain or Italy. It suggested that with the present system you would have a division of the country into two great parties with no groups, no factions, no small grouping of electors. That contention is not well founded. In France, Germany and Italy you have groups, you have the elected bodies divided into groups which are quite numerous and for many years you have had these groups even in England. They have there Liberal Unionists, Conservative Unionists, the Irish Party, the Labor Party, the Radical Party and the Socialist Party. I do not find that the proposition is well founded, that the system of today has the effect of dividing the country into two strong dominant parties and that you are not exposed to factions under the present system or that you have an element of stability which you would not find under proportional representation.

do not think that the proposition is well founded."

"Another difficulty which I anticipate may be suggested in regard to this question is whether we are going to do away with by-elections, that very important element in our political life. That is to say in one of these large constituencies where there are from 7 to 15 representatives, what could you do when a vacancy occurs? That problem has been solved by Denmark, I believe, at any rate in Belgium, and in some other countries that have adopted the proportional representation system, by electing at the same time as the representatives are elected, supplementaties who ar destined to fill vacancies. In other places the vacancy is filled by taking the man next on the list who has come nearest to fulfilling the conditions for election. This, however, does not seem to meet with approval in England, and is repugnant to our ideas. A solution has been suggested in England in the

maintenance of the present electoral divisions to this extent that in the grouping of constituencies to form the larger electoral districts, the older divisions could be maintained and the man elected, the one who would be first elected, who would have succeeded in having the largest number of votes, would be free to choose the particular sub-division he would represent. It is argued with, I think, great accuracy that the person would choose invariably the constituency with which he would have always been associated, from which he would have received the largest support, with which he was most intimately connected. There is no doubt about that, and in this manner each of the candidate selected would have choice of constituency, and he would choose that with which he was most intimately connected. In that case, when the by-election became necessary by the creation of a vacancy, it would be possibly a very important element in our political life to test public opinion by

having one election in that particular district. I believe that with that adjunct the reform offers no very considerable difficulties.

Attitude of the Canadian Government

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, suggested to Mr. Monk that he should remove from his resolution the first portion, so that it would read as follows:

That a select standing committee of this House be appointed to investigate the different systems of proportional representation adopted or suggested elsewhere, as an improvement upon our present methods of election, with power to extend said inquiry to all the various forms of the proportional representation laws proposed or in force.

In that form the Government accepted the

motion, and it was agreed to unanimously. The Canadian Government has thus followed the example of the Mother Country in making an official investigation into the problem of elec-

Race of Topers, Heavy Drinking Deemed

An impression prevails among many people won general approval, while if he followed this ho know little history and whose knowledge Poland consists of a few poetic passages fore dessert his fame was assured.

Won general approval, while if he followed this other till the butt was empty."

Beaker in hand; and thus they relieved each other till the butt was empty."

Alphabet Taught by Musketry

Were able to read without quite knowing how who know little history and whose knowledge of Poland consists of a few poetic passages about Kosciuszko and value recollections of Prussian and Russian persecutions that the Poles have been, in some way or other, martyrs to the cause of liberty. That is true to this extent, that the destruction of their state was accomplished by most unscrupulous and tyrannical opponents; but to imagine that the people themselves need have expected any other fate is to belie the teachings of history. Politically, Poland was one of the most corrupt states of which there is any record. Every petty province was given over to the ruthless domination of some local magnate, all of whom in turn were ready to cut one another's throats or sell themselves to a foreign invader rather than sacrifice an iota of what they considered their own; private rights for the sake of establishing a strong government at home. One virtue only these decadent noblemen had, that of lavish hospitality. To meet the expenses in which it involved them their peasantry were ground in the direst poverty. The complete degeneracy of this turbulent aristocracy is aptly described by Mr. Nisbet Bain in his book, "The Last King of Poland," just published by Messrs. Methuen, Strand, London.

In spite of all their external glitter, these princes had, he says, "very few mental resources. Their education was rudimentary at best. If they grew up with a smattering of Latin, that was considered quite enough for any gentleman to know. Very often they had be coaxed to learn anything at all. handwriting of the most eminent and distinguished magnates was generally so bad that nobody, not even themselves, could decipher their letters. Whenever, therefore, the great man had to write a relation or friend with his own hand, he at the same time dictated it to a secretary sitting in an adjoining room. The caligraphic copy of the secretary was then attached, as a sort of key to the magnate's own hieroglyphics, and both documents were forwarded to their destination. It would have been simpler, no doubt, to have signed the sec-retary's letter, but it would not have had the same value in the eyes of the recipient. A holograph letter from a magnate was treasured up as an heirloom, and had pecuniary

Estates Wasted in Senseless Orgies

Thus the young squires grew up ignorant empty-handed. 'The amusement of letters' and empty-handed. was incapable of diverting such blockheads, and as time hung heavily on their hands in consequence they were obliged, for want of something better to do, to fall back upon the primitive delights of eating and drinking. Hence it was that so many of the nobility literally ate and drank up their estates, and that banquets were apt to become orgies. 'Gluttony and drunkenness,' says a contemporary satirist, 'are the beginning and end of all our magnificence. With us he is the most popular who can give us the most to eat and drink! It was no uncommon thing for a magnate to mortgage a whole town in order to pay for a single banquet. 'As for the culinary science, says another satirist, 'so much money is spent upon its profession, and it has attained to such a degree of perfection, that if the Army or the Treasury were only half as well cared for, the Republic would have become, by this time, the most powerful and stable state in Europe.

"Hard drinking in especial was regarded rather as a virtue than a vice. It was considered as one of the distinguishing marks of the good old Polish gentleman. For instance, the Grand-Hetman Branicki once told King Stanislaus II., quite seriously, that he must never expect to be popular unless he got drunk at least twice a week. "In vino veritas, and Qui fallit in vino fallit in omne, were maxiums highly cherished by the Pans both temporal and spiritual. Consequently every sort of business, both public and private, was settled over the wine cups, while at purely social gatherings nobody was allowed to leave the table unless he had first drunk his proper quota, which was calculated according to the capacity of the toper who could carry most liquor. The weaker stomachs had therefore to fall back upon such expedients as colored water and the surreptitious discharge of their beakers into their jack-boots. An ailing or otherwise incapacitated host was, however, permitted to have by his side a surrogate to drink his toasts for him and prevent the entertainment from flagging. every male visitor on his arrival was wel-comed with a stirrup-cup of generous dimensions. If he drained it off at one draught he

Some Historic Feats

"At the house of Sepieha there was a very famous beaker renowned as a work of art, but more so from the fact that Augustus 11. and Peter the Great had successively drained it to the dregs in each other's honor. It was religiously preserved in a magnificent cupboard specially made to house it, and was never brought forth except with the honorific accompaniment of drums and trumpets. Another historic drinking-cup, fashioned by a famous goldsmith, on the occasion of the revival of

Alphabet Taught by Musketry

typical aristocrat was Prince Karol Radziwill, and a story told of his early days will show how difficult was the education of these turbulent youth. He was petted and spoiled from his birth. His mother would not allow him to be bothered with book-learning, and the consequence was that when he had reached his fifteenth year he could not read a word. Every tutor who tried to make him work was dismissed by his mother the moment her darling boy complained of him. At last it occurred to his father that a youth destined one day to

periods were learnt by heart till the pupils were able to read without quite knowing how they had acquired the accomplishment.

The festivities of the upper classes, however, were not always marked by these crass drinking bouts, though that was the rule. A certain party was to be found which emulated the re-finement of contemporary France. Among these was the last King, Stanislaus II., whose biography has come from the pen of Mr. Nisbet Bain. A graphic picture is drawn of the King's favorite home. "Hither in the summer months he would flit with a gay company of poets, wits, and fair ladies, who attired as

one eighteenth century traveler, "mi beings, many of whom go about half naked, while others are clad only in short and thin siermengas (coats of coarse cloth), all of them pinched, parched, dishevelled, begrimed, with eyes deep-sunken in their heads, with bent backs and narrow chests, working continually. Moody, muddled, and stupid, they feel little and think less—and this insensibility is their only felicity. At first sight their bestial figures remind one rather of brutes than of humankind. The daily bread of these creatures is coarse groats, and for four months out of the twelve they snatch a bare subsistence from the orest and the heath. Their dwellings are holes in the earth, or hovels raised a little above the surface of the ground. The sun never seems to shine upon these dwellings. It is in such filthy, steaming dens that the peasant, after working all day for his master, lies down in the foul straw of his lair which he shares with his children-and his cattle."

"I have never seen a smiling Polish peasant," declared another, equally well informed.
"When I have met them they have turned their faces away and, with eyes cast down, uttered the usual formula, 'Praised be Jesus Christ.' The more I look at them, the more I wonder how they can praise God at all."

About Women and War

It is a remarkable fact that in the days of Poland's greatness the women were quite outside the political arena, and that they came more and more into prominence as the state was tottering to its fall. Mr. Nisbet Bain has some striking remarks apropos of this. On the one hand he says that "it must frankly be admitted that the earlier types of these female politicians were remarkable for a superior en-ergy and sagacity, which put men to shame," but he hastens to add that their degeneracy was much more precipitate, and that even this early merit "was an unnatural state of things after all. A society in which the women are virile, and the men are effeminate is already far advanced in decadence. Subjectivity, the predominance of the purely personal point of view, is characteristic of feminine politicians all the world over, and the consequences are narrowness and bitterness. It cannot well be otherwise when the political outlook is circumscribed by family interests and obscured by family prejudices.

The only thing, Mr. Nisbet Bain concludes, that could have snatched Poland from this awful abyss was a patriotic war. The idea is striking; an explanation may be had in the author's own words. "We of the twentieth century," he says, "are so accustomed to assume war to be an unmitigated evil that we are tempted entirely to overlook its nobles, its curative properties. Yet it has been the mature and deliberate conviction of some of the best and wisest men of every age, our own included, that, in certain contingencies, war alone is able to arrest the course of national decadence. History, fairly and carefully scrutinized, points irresistibly to the same conclusion. Anyhow, as regards Poland, there can be no doubt whatever that the discipline of warfare alone was capable of dissipating the sluggishness and curbing the egotism of the half-million or so of armed and unemployed gentlemen who claimed to represent the whole nation. For seventy years the Republic had been engaged in no regular warfare. The immediate consequence of this long and enervating peace was that the ancient and chivalrous spirit of the nation had been well-nigh extinguished, and with the martial spirit the public spirit was also disappearing. The Poles had spirit was also disappearing. The Poles habecome a nation of triflers and pettifoggers."



the Order of the White Eagle by Augustus II., bore the inscription, Pro lege, fide, et It was subsequently acquired by the Potocki family. Augustus, the physically strong, had often emptied it at a single draught, but as nobody in the succeeding generation was capable of repeating this exploit the cup was henceforth kept only for show. Yet Poland still could boast of heroes far renowned for their bacchanalian prowess. Thus Pan Komarczewski could empty a bucket full of champagne without losing his head or his feet. This gentleman and another equally famous drinker, Pan Sosiejkowski, High Chamberlain of Wolbymia, drank between them a whole butt of old Hungarian at a sitting. The process was as follows: Drawing out the bung, Komarczewski placed his beaker be-neath the bung-hole till it was brimfull, and drank it off while his comrade took his place,

fill the high offices of his ancestors ought perhaps to know a little more than the science of riding horses barebacked, or of shooting a dozen eggs tossed up in the air without missing one. He won over his wife to the same opinion, and the lady thereupon announced that she would give two freehold farms to whomsoever would teach her son reading and writing without using the least compulsion. This pedagogic feat was actually performed by an ingenious squire, who thereby won the eternal gratitude of the magnate. His plan was as follows. He chalked up all the letters of the alphabet on a large wooden board. The young Prince and two other nobles of the same age, who were educated along with him to stimulate their rivalry, were then stationed a certain number of paces away with loaded mus-kets in their hands, and shot at the letters as they were named by the tutor. In this way

shepherdesses or goddesses, promenaded with him in its far-extending bowers, boated with on its lakes and canals, and entertained him at fetes champetres amidst its bosques and gardens. Here, too, were an elegant theatre, at which the latest French pieces were acted, and an opera house. But what the King liked best of all was to train whole bands of peasant girls and their swains to sing the popular songs and dance the national dances before him in their characteristic native costumes in the open air.

The manners of this butterfly court were exquisite, but of high morality there was not the least pretence. Any affectation of austerity would have seemed supremely ridiculous to this Prince Charming and the ladies whom he delighted to honor.

In marked contrast to the aristocrats were the wretched peasantry whose toil made possible these festivals and orgies. "I see," said

PRICE OF ABSTINENCE

"Yes," said the doctor, "I can cure you if ou will follow my directions rigidly." "All right—I'll take anything."

"I'm not going to give you anything to take. You must simply quit drinking intoxicating liquors and give up smoking for at least six months."

"And are you going to charge for ordering me to do that?"

"Certainly. My fee is two guineas."

"Say doctor, how much would you expect to get in advance for hitting a man on the head with an axe?"

"I think," said the scientist, "from the utensils about him that this mummy must have been an Egyptian plumber." "It would be in-teresting to bring him back to life." "Bit too risky. Who's going to pay him for his time?"

TORIES FROM THE SCOTS

Although I am now seventy-six years of age the memories of fifty-four years ago are ever present in my day-dreams, when I live again those pleasant years I spent in my dear old regiment—The Scots Greys. had just embarked for the Crimea when I en-The standard for recruits had been lowered and the bounty raised, and this kept recruiting pretty brisk, though the men enlisted were of a stamp very different to those who had just gone on service.

It would be useless at this time of day to discuss the question what induces the majority to enter the Army. Candidly speaking, during twelve years' service in the cavalry, where I formed many intimate friendships with men of other corps, I knew very few indeed who had a Commission in view when they first engaged to serve Her Majesty. I

was in the majority!

A week after my enlistment I joined the depot in Newbridge, County Kildare. The depot consisted of the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, the 8th and 11th Hussars, and the Scots Greys. The officer commands

Colonel J C. Hope Gibsone, a peppery old though a kinder heart under Her Majesty's uniform. He had seen service at the Cape with the 7th Dragoon Guards, but such as it was he used to make the most of it. He was irritable and jerky when anything bothered him-few things didn't-and it amused us to see him splutter and show his teeth. He would jangle his scabbard, keep adjusting his belts, twist his moustaches (what was left of them), and spit out his favorite phrase, "I never saw or heard tell of such a thing at home or abroad!"

On the day his daughter was married to Lieutenant Maddox, of the 11th Hussars, he dictated to me (I was at the time acting orderly room clerk) the marriage notice for The Scotsman, and was pleased to hear that I came from Edinburgh, and knew all about the Pentlands and Rullion Green (his estate.) Next day saw me seated in his quarters, sipping his sherry, smoking his cigars, and chatting about my prospects in the Army.

Changes in Uniform

The uniform of the regiment has undergone little or no change, but at that time we wore a coatee instead of tunic, and in place of the present shoulder straps we had brass epaulettes quite unsuitable for guard duty, as it was perfectly impossible to lie down on the bench with them on. Our greatcoats were red, and the farriers' jackets blue; our waist belts had a square buckle with the national thistle in bold relief. This was afterwards supplanted by a serpent, which caused our jocular colonel "that the dirty Irish snake had swallowed the good old Scottish thistle.'

The saddlery appointments have changed very much. We had embroidered shabrachs as well as black sheepskins. Our carbines were muzzle-loaders, and though grooved, were anything but serviceable weapons, and our swords were heavier than at present.

The drill has undergone a complete change. I had lately in my hands a manual of cavalry exercises by General Baden-Powell, and won dered how we could possibly have acquired any efficiency without something similar to guide us. Our drill was mostly confined to changes of position on the field; skirmishing. vidette duty, and scouting were done in a very perfunctory manner. In those days the object aimed at was, apparently, the execution of movements with precision by the men, and the enunciation of the words of command with accuracy and without hesitation by the officers. Neither adjutant nor drill sergeants had the advantage of a regular training at the centres of instruction which now exist The Red Book was their Bible, and it was learned by rote. All the same, they took particular good care to make us as perfect as possible according to their lights, before they allowed us to quit the barrack yard and become "formed

It was really amusing when at carbine instruction drill to listen to the then adjutant (a ranker) trying to explain to us the laws of gravitation, inertia, velocity, tangents, trajectories, etc, etc.

Old Time Pay

There was Kneller Hall for the band boys, but Hythe, Aldershot, and the Curragh were only in course of formation. Athletics were non-existent, unless you consider single sticks and boxing in the riding school under that head. Perhaps I should have begun my reminiscences with some reference to the bounty and pay received. What cur bounty was I cannot remember, but one thing is certain, it was never sufficient to keep us free from debt for months after we joined. Our pay was 1s. 4d. a day, from which 9d. was deducted for rations, etć., leaving 7d. for a man's full pay when clear of debt-if in debt, then 6d. was deducted, leaving 1d. a day to provide ourselves with beer, tobacco, pipeclay, oil, and bathbrick, etc.

Our daily rations consisted of 1 lb, bread and 34 lb. meat without bone. For breakfast we had coffee and dry bread; dinner, meat, broth and potatoes; tea (at 5 p.m), with any bread we had left over from breakfast; no supper. You may easily believe that the recruit, after an hour's hard riding in the school before breakfast, might consume the whole of his bread at this meal, leaving none to supplement his dinner, accompany his tea, or serve him for supper. His youth, new conditions of life, health drill, and hard work grooming his horse required more generous diet. Soldiers nowadays fare much better.

This was a serious matter in many ways; was the cause of frequent desertion. Certainly it was the cause of one memorable episode in the history of the regiment, which I will refer to later.

Off to the Crimea

In June, 1855, a draft of one sergeant, 106 rank and file, and 116 horses, under Captain Sir George Hampson, Bart., embarked at Kingston for Balaklava on the transport Assistance. There were several detachments of artillery and infantry also on board. We had at least two men in our draft who openly professed their intention to work for a commission. One was the sergeant in charge. When he joined as a recruit he wore an eyeglass, top hat, and fashionable clothes.

"Where shall I put my hat?" was his first query on being shown into his barrack-room.
"On the peeawnie," shouts a voice from

He did not succeed in getting a commission, but he turned out to be a first-rate dragoon and had already got promotion.

The other man and I were smoking on deck one day, when we noticed a sergeant of infantry staring at us.

"Do you know him?" asked my chum.

"No, but I'll see."

On my approaching the man, he asked my comrade's name. It was as he thought. They met. It turned out that he recognized my friend as an officer in the --- regiment, then serving in India. He had been cashiered for card-cheating at mess, and challenging his accuser to a duel. His antecedents never became known in "ours," and he attained the rank of sergeant, took his discharge on the reduction of the Army, and was last seen in the Central Park, New York, riding a grey horse in General Maclellan's staff, when the troops were reviewed on the conclusion of the American War.

We steamed past Constantinople in the evening as the sun was setting in a clear sky, and those of us who had read Miss Pardoe's City of the Sultan had to acknowledge that her description of such a scene, sublime as it was, came short of the reality. We did not stop, but pushed on for our destination, Balaklava, where the awful din from the forts, batteries, and combined fleets on our left front awakened us to the fact that playing at soldiers, as far as we were concerned, had evidently come to an end

The Charge of the Heavies

On reaching our camp it may be imagined how proud we were to meet our big, bearded, good-natured comrades who had so signally upheld the honours of the regiment in the famous charge a few months before—how we listened to the recital of incidents which occurred on the memorable morning of 25th October; how they hurrahed and cheered when the charge was sounded; how they broke the Russian line; the first contact of weapons; the thrusts, cuts, and parries; the trouble with excited herses at the moment of impact; the selection of specially turbulent and pugnacious opponents for their steel, to the avoidance (not having the blood frenzy) of the chattering white visaged, half-hearted 'passive resisters," protected by thick heavy great coats and impenetrable shakos; how they cut completely through the four regiments of Hussars and Cossacks opposed to them, and then back again. The whole of the Greys and two squadrons of the Enniskillens were the first line, the 5th Dragoon Guards and one squadron of the Enniskillens the second line, and in reserve the 1st Royal Dragoons and 4th Dragoon Guards. The Grevs had four officers wounded, two men killed, fifty-three men wounded, ten horses killed, and twelve missing.

To know such men as "Jock" Grieve, V.C.; Ramage, V. C.; Wilson (now a retired major) Scott-Lang, Lister, Christie, Borthwick, and others would answer the question often put to soldiers—How they felt on such occasions? Here it is. They saw their officers, gentlemen much above them in social position, cool, levelheaded, and fearless in danger, bracing themselves up for the fight; they saw the brave Scarlett, with Elliot, his A.D.C., increasing their pace as they neared the Russian columns; their enthusiasm was raised to the highest pitch, and impelled them to follow such leaders, thinking of nothing else.

Some Edinburgh Men

Scarlett plunged in on the bridle hand of Count Rijoff, the commander. Elliott, on his right, wearing his cocked hat, was thus taken to be the English general. He parried the thrust the Count made, and ran his sword through his body, but in withdrawing it, he got unhorsed, just at the moment the Greys dashed in, and got fearfully mauled about the head and body by the hoofs of the maddened horses. Of course, until the ground was cleared of their cavalry, the enemy could not bring into action the horse artillery they had in reserve.

William Donaldson had his leg shot off. As they carried him off the field, mangled as he was, he shouted, "Hurrah for Auld Reekie." He was for years porter at the Waverley Station. Davie Ramage's horse was shot under him. He was afterwards chief porter at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. W. Hammond, still living, got his face disfigured by a splinter, and J. Wilson was bowled over.

The regiment was kept in reserve while the Light Brigade under Cardigan made the fatal charge in the adjoining valley. Realising what was done, Lord Lucan said-"They have

The success of the Heavy Brigade certainly saved Balaklava harbor, but it did not secure the control of the Horonzoff Road, the highway from Sebastapol to Simpheropol, which remained in the hands of the Russians.

Sergeant Ramage, V. C.

'I have mentioned Sergeant Harry Ramage (an Edinburgh man), who got his V. C. for gallantry in galloping to the assistance of Private John Macpherson, who, wounded and surrounded by a knot of Russians, must have succumbed, had not Ramage fearlessly plunged in among them and rescued him. I knew John well during my stay in the regiment. He also was an Edinburgh man, and our acquaintance was afterwards renewed in civilian life, when he was employed as porter in Professor Grainger Stewart's department at the Royal Infirmary. Then his health broke down, and, as he had no pension, he was compelled to go into Craigleith Poorhouse. His deplorable condition was brought to the notice of Dr. W. R. Philip in Charlotte Square, and he at once sent his own carriage and removed him to comfortable lodgings, paying for his board until he got into the Longmore Hospital, where he died in 1894, the year the "Scots Greys" Regimental Association was formed in Edinburgh.

At John's funeral in the Grange Cemetery, on overhearing the company round about commenting on the decorous manner in which the military from Piershill (Greys) had conducted themselves, I, as president of the newly-formed Association, approached officer in charge-Lieut. E. Ussher-and rewhat I had overheard. "Oh, Mr. he replied, with a merry twinkle in his 'I will be very glad to do as much for I thanked him, saying he was very kind. He fell, riddled with bullets, in the Boer War, and his name is on the bronze the "Grey" memorial statue in Princes Street Gardens.

A Veteran's Reminiscences of 50 years back

There was no cavalry engagement during the summer of 1855, although on the 6th of August the Greys, with the cavalry division under Scarlett, were in reserve but not engaged at the battle of the Tchernava. In December the regiment embarked for Hakla Pasha, about two miles from Scutari, where the whole cavalry division went into temporary barracks for six months.

During our stay there, two Royal palaces were totally destroyed by fire. I remember witnessing one afternoon a mad prank played by Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, of the 4th Light Dragoons. An araba (Turkish coach) was coming up the plain, when his Lordship, for a lark, seeing two ladies with "yashmaks inside, rushed down, and presenting something which resembled a pistol at the driver's head, got a closer inspection of the fair occupants than it was possible for him to get legitimately.

When peace was proclaimed, there was a grand review of the troops, which Sultan Abdul Medjib graced with his presence. long after this, rumors of an early return home got abroad. One day we were ordered to trot out our horses (dismounted) before a portly Pasha and some Turkish officers on the plain, for them to select as many as they As far as I could make out, we were to get £30 for each horse, thus saving the expense of transport home. Next day and for days after, many of these horses were to be seen running loose all over our camp, especially when they heard our trumpets. Turkish soldiers must have bungled in the transfer, and no wonder, as we gave them no assistance to secure the animals after we had slipped the collar and bridoon off their heads.

On the Way Home

At last a dismounted draft of two officers, six sergeants, and 114 rank and file embarked for home on 7th June on board the Ayrshire, with others from various regiments. Our first stoppage was Gibraltar, where an amusing incident occurred. The vessel was taking up ground or sea room in the bay and was gradually swinging into position, when we sud-denly saw a Turkish Government transport, which we supposed to be at some distance from us, but which unfortunately was not the case. In a few moments the crash came, and improvised fenders, hatchets, knives, etc., were all brought into use to get disentangled. We managed it, but what an escape, and what a mess our rigging was in! About half-anhour afterwards we saw a boat lowered from the Turkish steamer, manned by sailors, with a Turkish officer resplendent in gold lace sitting in the stern. Our officers (Major Loftus, of the 10th Hussars; Captain Nugent, of ours, and some others), clustered round the gangway wondering what was to be done if this terrible Turk couldn't speak English. One said his French was rusty, another his Spanish was never there when wanted, and so on.

A Scottish Turk

On came the boat, and up came the Turk on deck. Mutual salaams. "What d—eediot was that at the wheel?" in unmistakable Broomielaw were the first words he spoke. He was the chief engineer, and I need not say a Scotsman. A few spare spars, some cordage, and some Glenlivet in the saloon soon, however, settled matters.

We trained to Aldershot, and on the second day after arrival presented anything but a creditable appearance when we paraded disMajesty, Prince Albert, and the Duke-there was only one Duke-Cambridge-in a military sense in those days. Her Majesty passed slowly along the line and took a good look at us individually, and through the Duke expressed her satisfaction. Next day we took train to Newbridge, Ireland, very much to our There was a feeling of irritation among both officers and men at being banished to this outlandish place, where drill, drill, eter-

nal drill was the order of the day. Shortly after we came home a general order was issued that no officer or man, except the farriers, were to be seen on parade henceforth with beards and side whiskers. he next church parade we had, we had some difficulty in recoginzing each other, as the razors only came into use late on the Saturday night or on Sunday morning. My troop had passed the sergeant-major's inspection, but the adjutant (a ranker) on making his, stopped at the man on my right, said, "Here, sergeantmajor, see this man's chin. How does he dare to come on parade with an imperial?more than I or any officer dare do." was the man, having no practice for a long time, had not made a good job with his razor.

A Saddle Inspection and Sequel

One Saturday afternoon the captain of my roop found fault (unreasonably, we thought) with our saddlery appointments, and ordered another inspection for next day—Sunday. This was an unheard of proceeding. extra work on that day, cleaning and burnishing, stripping and refitting saddles, etc. Now this sort of high-handedness is much resented by the men, and is of much graver importance than civilians can imagine. After dinner the roll was called, but no one appeared on parade to answer his name The non-coms. came to our rooms, and told us, each by name, to go down to parade. We did so, and were marched over to the stables, where the captain made his second inspection, but he had occasion to

That afternoon, being thoroughly roused, I wrote to the principal Presbyterian chaplain at the Curragh, detailing what had happened, and pointing out that, this being a national regiment, the recurrence of Sunday brought with it the memories of former days, that on this day our thoughts beat reciprocally with our friends scattered throughout the villages in Scotland; that no doubt many a prayer had been offered up for wayward and absent sons, that many of us did honestly try to pull ourselves together on Sundays, etc., etc., and indicated that his interposition at once might prevent some mischief being done. I did not disguise my handwriting, although my signature, "A Grey," was not altogether fictitious.

The Fourth Commandment

Allow me to disabuse the minds of those of my readers who may think that there was something childish, unmanly, and unsoldierlike in writing such a letter. There was nothing of the sort. It was risky in the extreme, as I made myself amenable to trial by Court-martial. It is not enough to say that had I gone about the business in a more straightforward way my object would have been secured. I say no-emphatically no. This particular kind of annoyance might not have been repeated, but others would have been substituted, whereas the salutary fact was developed that there was some meaning after all in our motto-"Nemo me impune lacessit." Acting on the regimental form of procedure, my chum, ackson, approached the troop officer to take him before the Colonel with this identical He stated his case much on my grievance. nes, and this was the answer he got-"You quite misread the Fourth Commandment. It says-Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work.' Now evidently you have not done all your work, or you would not have been asked to finish it on Sunday. Go to your duty

But I succeeded in my object, and if my olan had been followed in recent years, the Coldstreams would not have been sent to Bermuda ,and there would have been no saddlecutting in the Royal Horse Guards, 13th Hussars, or 6th Dragoon Guards, such as is no doubt fresh in the minds of those who read these sketches.

Next day (Monday) during the mid-day stable hour, on looking through the doorway when grooming my horse, I saw the chaplain driving across the barrack-yard direct to the orderly-room. The Colonel was there. In a few minutes "Officers' Call" was sounded. When the meeting was over my captain passed me in the stable, and when his eye caught mine, there was no sign of irritation; if anything, he was more composed than usual. I was never called in question. My troop was detached to Athy, about sixteen miles distant, and it was when lying here for eight months that my attention was first directed to the incipient disloyalty of the people, which afterwards developed into Fenianism.

To the Curragh

Then we were moved back to Newbridge, where I was requisitioned for the Paymaster's Office. The non-com. in charge had been misbehaving, and I had to take up his work as he left it, but I had served my apprenticeship as clerk in the Caledonian Railway Goods Department, Lothian Road, and my knowledge of auditing accounts came in handy, and I treated "balances brought forward" as myths and made up the quartefly pay-list correctly. As the officer did not recompense me for doing this arduous work, I resumed by stable duty.

Once more we went to the Curragh, and a miserable three months we had under canvas. mounted in front of the pavilion before Her It rained every day, and foraging duty—that is,

backs through the mud was sickening. built long stretches of turf walls six feet high, six feet at the bottom tapering to two on the top, to protect our horses picketed in the open. This, certainly, was the most miserable part of my life in the ranks.

One day when working at a gravel pit, Colonel Derby Griffiths had a narrow escape with his life. He was standing on the bank watching us working, when it gave way, and he was completely buried. We set to work like terrier dogs to reach him, and when we did. the cigar he had been smoking was flattened against his mouth. He was rather seriously injured, and had to go on leave.

A Dublin Row

From the Curragh we went to Dublin. I remember well the day Lord Eglinton, the new Lord-Lieutenant, made his entry into He arrived at Westland Row Station, and proceeded through Dame Street to the Castle. All the troops in garrison were out, or ready for any emergency. Our regiment formed up in front of Trinity College gate, where the students were hilarious to in-The excited mob outside heard what they took to be "Down with the priests"; the actual words were, "We don't want the police," who, I thought, made themselves much too Some squibs or other fireworks were thrown about our horses' legs by the mob, and stones were thrown by the students at the police, who could not get at them, the gate

being closed. Old Colonel Brown, a Peninsular hero, Chief of the Constabularly, seeing how threatening affairs looked, uncovered his head, took a paper from his breast pocket, and read the Riot Act. He was within three yards of mequite regardless of the missiles thrown at When he finished with "God save the Queen," he calmly said, "Now, men, open that gate, use your staves, and clear the way for the mounted men (constabulary).'

The police went at their work con amore, and in about ten minutes, amidst showers of stones, the gate was burst open and a road cleared for the horsemen, who used their swords right and left; captured several students, killed one (Mr. Leeson) outright, and wounded several. The affair was taken notice of in Parliament, and Colonel Brown lost his appointment.

On the whole, I liked Dublin duty very well. The reviews in the Phoenix Park were grand affairs. One day I remember being orderly to General Lord Seaton, of Peninsular and Canadian Rebellion fame, an old veteran of eighty. Well mounted as I was, it took me all my time to keep pace with him.

A Sham Fight

At these reviews all branches of the service are present and generally some pre-arranged programme is carried out. One day, when riding in the left troop of the line, a staff officer galloped over to say that this troop was to be detached to act as the enemy. He gave our captain his instructions, where to go, and

Off we started across the fifteen acres towards Chapel Izod, and in a very short time things began to get hot for us. The captain was at his wits' end, "Really, I would like to show some pluck, but how am I to do it?" The Artillery were within a few yards of our horses, when some one suggested that we should try the copse on our left. Here a perfect storm of blank cartridges blazed in our Then we had the steep banks of the Liffey in our rear. We would gladly have given in, but no sound of "cease firing" was There we were-in front of us twenty heard. guns and two thousand rifles peppering away, our horses were frantic, and were glad to hear the welcome sound to stop the joke.—The

ONLY TWELVE HOURS

A good story is told of a great man in India, who was so careful in the education and training of his son that he engaged an old servant to be constantly in the presence of the boy for this purpose, that whenever he was keenly enjoying some pleasure, the old man might say, "The day hath but twelve hours," and whenever the lad was sick or in trouble, he might repeat the comforting message, "The night is but twelve hours long." A strange and yet admirable idea. The first message would rouse the youth to make the most of time and opportunity, the second would console and cheer him and show him that the night of suffering would soon end. The motto is one which might well be kept before our view during daily work. Twelve hours will be enough to accomplish all that needs to be done, if they are well used and carefully planned.

SOME QUEER CRADLES

In Lapland a new-born baby is cradled in its mother's shoe, a big affair, covered with skin and stuffed with soft moss. This the mother can hang up to a tree or cover with snow, while she is busy.

In India the baby rides in a basket which hangs from its mother's head, or from her hips in a hammock. Sometimes the baby's nose is adorned with a nose-ring; and in some parts its face is wrapped in a veil like its mother's.

The Chinese baby is tied to the back of an older child; while the Mongolian infants travel about in bags slung on a camel.

Strangest of all, the mother in Guinea, buries her baby up to its waist in sand, and that is the only cradle the baby ever knows.